

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

Vol VI No 213

1 November 1979

ARGENTINA

Paper Raps Dominican's Reaction to Orfila Reelection [LA NACION 27 Oct]	B	1
Viola Discusses Future of Political Parties	B	2
Labor Ministry Reports on Labor Conflicts	B	3
Citroen Future Shutdown Seen as 'Positive Sign'	B	3
Closing Announced [LA NACION 27 Oct]	B	3
Economy Minister Optimistic	B	3
Briefs: Automobile Production Increase	B	3

BOLIVIA

Military Coup Ousts President Guevara	C	1
'Subversive Coup' Reported	C	1
Armored Regiment Revolt	C	1
Further on Military Coup	C	1
Col Natusch Reported Leader	C	2
Natusch Busch New President	C	2
Military, Civilians Meet at Government House	C	2
Pereda Enters Government House	C	3
Guevara, Aides 'Analyzing' Situation	C	3
Presidency Spokeswoman Condemns Coup	C	3
Guevara Calls Coup 'Isolated Movement'	C	4
Statement by Padilla	C	4
MNR Official Says Party Not Involved	C	5
Troops Take Jesuit School	C	5
Reportage on Cabinet Reshuffle Initiative Prior to Coup	C	6
MNR-I, ADN To Join Government	C	6
Padilla Hails Parties' Participation	C	7
Initiative Stalled by Recalcitrant Parties	C	7
Deadline for Parties To Join Cabinet	C	8
President Issues Ultimatum	C	8

CHILE

General Matthei Returns From Meeting With Graffigna	E	1
Matthei Describes Meeting	E	1
Matthei Discusses Purchase of Mirages, Missiles, Radar	E	1

COLOMBIA

Army Continues Cracking Down on Guerrillas	F	1
M-19 Guerrillas Arrested	F	1
Guerrillas Taken to Bogota	F	2
French Embassy Denies Asylum to Guerrillas	F	2
Director of Leftist Paper Reportedly Arrested	F	2

Communist Leader Released From Prison Untried	F 3
EPL Claims Responsibility for Murder of Timb Mayor	F 3
Heavy Rains Ravage Capital, Countryside	F 3
Briefs: Armed Forces Coup Denial; Finance Ministry Arrests	F 3

VENEZUELA

Reason for Street Disturbances, Student Riots Unknown	L 1
Caracas Schools Closed	L 1
Workers Confederation Presents List of Demands	L 1

PANAMA

Government, Teachers Sign Agreement, Strike Ends	N 1
Education Minister Reads Agreement	N 2
600 Schools Said Operating Normally [MATUTINO 30 Oct]	N 5
Maida Arango Takes Asylum in Venezuelan Embassy [MATUTINO 31 Oct]	N 5
Extradition Request fro Abraham Crocamo Filed	N 6
Cabinet Minister Found To Be Illegally Holding Post	N 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Poland's Jablonski Arrives for 2-Day Visit [Warsaw]	P 1
Carazo Reports on Meeting	P 1
Activities on Second Day [Warsaw PAP]	P 1

EL SALVADOR

Violence Continues, Military Countercoup Rumored	P 2
Businessman Kidnaped; Gunfire Disperses Demonstration	P 3
Guatemalan Embassy Attacked, Security Tightened	P 3
Madrid's EL PAIS Interviews Junta Members [25 Oct]	P 4

HONDURAS

Trade Expansion Talks With Nicaragua Reported	P 5
Union Leader Praises Government's Labor Stand	P 5
Briefs: Ambassadorial Appointments	P 5

NICARAGUA

PCD Issues Communique on Government Measures [LA PRENSA 21 Oct]	P 6
Editorial Response [BARRICADA 22 Oct]	P 7
Editorial Support for CDS [BARRICADA 23 Oct]	P 9
Workers Protest, Union Leader Released [EL PUEBLO 26 Oct]	P 11
Article Warns Working Class Has Been Deprived of Proper Role [EL PUEBLO 24 Oct]	P 11
Ortega Calls for Revolutionary Unity [Havana]	P 12
Briefs: Cuban Teachers; Army Appointments; Economic-Energy Mission	P 12

CUBA

Havana Notes UN Voting on Security Council Seat	Q 1
U.S., Chinese, French 'Pressure'	Q 1
Aspirations for Seat Defended	Q 1
OAS Assembly Shows 'Changing Times' in Latin America	Q 2
Havana: FPL Document Condemns El Salvador Junta	Q 3
Raul Castro Delegation Departs for Algerian Celebration	Q 4
CEMA Meeting Participants Visit Communications Ministry	Q 4
Reportage on Visit of Angolan Housing, Construction Delegation	Q 4
Trip to Isle of Youth	Q 4
Matanzas Area Visited	Q 4
Arrival in Cienfuegos	Q 5
AFP: Anti-Castro Station Reportedly Located in Sierra Maestra	Q 5
Construction Sector Problems Noted at Union Conference	Q 6
Briefs: UN Anniversary Celebration; Nicaraguan Educators Visit;	Q 7
Bolivian Women Tour of FMC; Ecuadorean Delegation at ICAP	

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Confrontation Between Press, Governments Noted [TRIBUNE 24 Oct]	S 1
---	-----

BAHAMAS

New Opposition Leader Addresses House of Assembly	S 6
---	-----

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Oil Workers Demand Nationalization of Industry	S 6
--	-----

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Jagan Says Without Reforms Country Faces Civil War	V 1
--	-----

MEXICO

Defense Secretary May Bring Campora From Asylum	V 1
---	-----

PERU

Leftist Organizations Unite To Create New Group [EL COMERCIO 13 Oct]	V 1
---	-----

PAPER RAPS DOMINICAN'S REACTION TO ORFILA REELECTION

PY301918 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "A Boastful and Mistaken Speech"]

[Text] The words spoken in La Paz by the foreign minister of the Dominican Republic after his unsuccessful candidacy for OAS secretary general were boundlessly arrogant. That foreign minister styled his defeat a "blunder of the democracy of the continent."

That singular interpretation was not made in the lobbies of the conference but right in the session hall and against the customs of diplomatic courtesy which should be respected on such occasions. But there is no need to be very astonished over the boastful and mistaken speech of a person who judged his defeat "a hard blow" to American democracy. For some time we have become familiar with these fits of anger in some meetings of the United Nations. Fortunately, we have still the very human right to protest the unacceptable attitudes assumed by persons and institutions of the international circus while making themselves appear as heroes or martyrs. In a short time, however, not even that right will remain in many areas where it is now exercised, if UNESCO is successful in its effort to make the states "responsible for what the news media say within their respective jurisdictions." The day this happens there will be governments which will feel that an international rule compels them to silence a newspaper which does not hesitate to say that the Dominican foreign minister spoke foolishly when citing an episode such as the blunder committed by that minister at the OAS.

Those who have an excessive and tragic self-esteem may undoubtedly imagine that balloting which goes against them is the end of the world and may then believe that the foreign press has treated them unjustly when it places their image and words precisely where they belong. As is known, the MacBride Commission of the UNESCO--presided over by the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 and the Lenin Peace Prize in 1977--is seeking to lay the bases for "a new world order in communications" and is therefore not yet in a position to officially determine how to characterize the words of Foreign Minister Jimenez about which we are commenting. We can imagine, however, what the third world and communist bureaucrats who are trying to influence the UNESCO decisions might state regarding this matter. It is possible to imagine because the Dominican minister has said that American democracy was damaged since his candidacy--supported by Sandinism and the dictatorial regime of Grenada--was defeated by another who was voted for by many countries, among them Argentina, the United States, Brazil, etc. In what other way could that little event be judged by those who embrace every terrorist attracted by international meetings?

Mr Jimenez is very much mistaken. Democracy in the continent discovered by Columbus has suffered no harm in La Paz and the OAS General Secretariat should not be given more importance than it deserves. In business terms the post is equivalent to a sort of management which can hardly by itself trace the policy of the enterprises; on the contrary, it is responsible for following the decisions of the member countries in accordance with procedures fixed in statutes. This is precisely what is countries have chosen in La Paz in voting for a candidate of Argentine nationality, thus reelecting him by a margin which is considerably broader than that established by the rules in force.

The protester obtained seven votes. It has become known that Ecuador voted for former Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt. Equally puzzling was a blank vote cast at the secret balloting which led to Mr Jimenez' immoderate speech.

VIOLA DISCUSSES FUTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

FY310100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1520 GMT 27 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM)--A far-reaching political event took place during the week which is now ending, that is, the lecture given at Belgrano University by Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, who outlined the political line which sets the course for all government actions and which will be maintained until the objectives of the national reorganization process are achieved.

This line--he said by way of definition--opposes the Marxist concept based on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the class struggle, but advocates the idea of a pluralist society in which legal order may guarantee all men the right to act and to exist in different ways and to decide what his life is going to be, free from either state or individual interference. This open, pluralistic tolerant society holds as contrary to the natural order any attempt at denying each man his right to decide on and to choose his own destiny and to participate in the building of a collective destiny. This idea supposes--he said--the acceptance of a system of majorities for expressing the general desire and the functioning of organizations for channeling this desire within a system of periodical electoral consultations, respect for minorities, publicized government actions and so forth.

General Viola said that, in keeping with this political line, at the appropriate time, political parties will play a significant role. He added that when an election is called in the country they will offer their platforms which should be reconciled on the whole with a package of solutions to the complete range of national problems. They should also designate a team of their most capable party members to implement their programs. He added that although a diversity of proposals is evidence of democratic pluralism, basic agreement on the fundamentals of the system is needed since before and above diversities there is a system of fundamental beliefs which is equally shared by all parties and sectors of society.

Based on this premise, he said the broader, the more solid this common foundation is, the greater the stability of the system as a whole, and the less the trauma which is always caused by a change of government.

He stated then that the armed forces government has assumed prime responsibility for the achievement of a basic consensus which would encompass not only the fundamental principles but would also be as broad as possible to include all those problems which, because of their nature, cannot become subjects of political dispute.

He also pointed out the need to rectify the idea that democracy is helpless in the face of leftwing aggression which, taking advantage of the freedom available under full democracy, infiltrates political institutions and undermines social organizations to make them collapse from inside.

This fear disappears, he said, when everyone agrees that there can be no room in the political game for those groups which do not accept as a prior condition those basic common beliefs which include freedom, republican institutions and the state of law.

The political future lying ahead of the nation is thus clearly outlined, starting from the basic consensus on the fundamental objectives pursued by the country, objectives which, because of their significance and their essential value, should be above political disputes.

Once this consensus is achieved and political parties start playing their role, the time would have come to move toward institutional normalization in the country, not as a contingency way out but because the conditions are ready for building on solid bases and sound possibilities.

LABOR MINISTRY REPORTS ON LABOR CONFLICTS

PY311610 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1121 GMT 31 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA)--The Labor Ministry has reported that seven salary conflicts which involve 2,545 workers are still in progress, but it did not mention figures regarding workers who have been fired because of these conflicts. Such workers "are numerous," according to labor sources.

CITROEN FUTURE SHUTDOWN SEEN AS 'POSITIVE SIGN'

Closing Announced

PY301629 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 1, 5 PY

[Excerpt] Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen of Paris has announced through a press communique that it will cease manufacturing vehicles in Argentina within the next few months. It also asserts that the owners of its vehicles will have a supply of spare parts insured through the continued operation of the firm EMECA (manufacturer of mechanical parts), which will also continue to assemble the AK vans and the Mehari.

Regarding its personnel, the firm indicates that it has studied special measures to remedy their situation. Informed sources have indicated that Citroen plans to grant indemnities in accordance with the law plus a bonus larger than that granted by General Motors. The firm has also drafted a program for relocating personnel. Approximately 700 employees and workers will be left without jobs.

Economy Minister Optimistic

PY301634 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Salta, 29 Oct (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz stressed that the closing down of the Citroen enterprise is a "positive sign within the economic framework" because it is in accordance with a "reconditioning of the market."

In statements published today in the local morning newspaper EL TRIBUNO, Martinez de Hoz said that Citroen is leaving "because it cannot compete, and yet those who can compete better are entering the market."

"Peugeot has decided to increase its investment in exchange for the withdrawal of Citroen which belongs to the same group. At the same time Chrysler is bowing out because it cannot compete, but Volkswagen is coming in," the minister stressed.

"All of this is a positive sign because what is happening is precisely what we wanted: the reconditioning of the market to achieve greater efficiency and competition with the incorporation of the most modern technology at a competitive cost," he concluded.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION INCREASE--According to a report from the Automobile Manufacturers Association (ADEFA), automobile production during the month of September amounted to 23,113 vehicles, an increase of 37.8 over production in September 1978. During the first months of the year production totaled 184,265 vehicles compared to 122,639 for the same period in 1978. The following are the enterprises with the highest September production: Ford 8,039 vehicles; Renault 4,315; Fiat 3,813; Chrysler 2,849 and Safarar-Peugeot 1,352. [Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 18 Oct 79 p 11 PY]

MILITARY COUP OUSTS PRESIDENT GUEVARA

'Subversive Coup' Reported

PY011032 Paris AFP in Spanish 1011 GMT 1 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--According to reports that have not been confirmed, a military coup broke out early this morning when light tanks occupied the Presidential Palace and its neighborhood.

Military vehicles also took over the Interior Ministry, while in the neighborhood of the offices of the chief of staff of the army, the situation was normal at 0530 (0930 GMT), when it was impossible to reach Murillo Park, where the Presidential Palace is located, either by car or on foot.

A police officer who was questioned by AFP at 0534 (0934 GMT) stated that "we do not know anything, but it seems that there is a subversive coup."

Officers of a garrison located near the offices of the army chief of staff in the presidential neighborhood were seen at the doors with worried faces, but they stated to an AFP reporter that "we know nothing, everything is normal."

Armored Regiment Revolt

PY011043 Paris AFP in Spanish 1018 GMT 1 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--An armored regiment, garrisoned close to La Paz, revolted early this morning and took up positions in the downtown area of the city where the Presidential Palace is located.

The AFP reporter could observe that the engines of the regiment's vehicles were running and that the soldiers operating them were preparing their weapons just a few paces away from the Presidential Palace of Walter Guevara.

The troops occupied the Presidential Palace and the Interior Ministry, while at 0535 (0935 GMT), when the armored vehicles had taken up positions in the downtown area of the city, the usual police protection of the Presidential Palace was normal.

Further on Military Coup

OW011053 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW

[Text] La Paz, Nov 1 (AFP)--Unofficial reports said the coup was led by the army commander-in-chief, General Ramon Azero Sanzetea, but there was no official confirmation. The rebellion was believed to be headed by an armored regiment barracked near La Paz, sources said. It is still not certain if the coup was against President Walter Guevara Arze.

Eyewitnesses reported seeing about 20 tanks in downtown La Paz around the Presidential Palace. Infantrymen were stopping people approaching the Interior Ministry which is about a kilometre (600 yards) from the palace. But Bolivian radio has continued its normal programmes and no military communique has been broadcast.

Rumours of a possible coup to overthrow the democratic government in power since August disturbed the Organisation of American States (OAS) General Assembly here last Saturday. On Friday Bolivian President Walter Guevara himself spoke of "misunderstandings" between the military and the civilians, which he said could lead to a "regressive process."

Army commander-in-chief, General Ramon Azera Sanzete, denied there were plans for a coup but at the same time he warned that unless political problems were promptly sorted out the country would face "the risks generally connected with this type of crisis."

Col Natusch Reported Leader

OW011125 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW

[Text] La Paz, Nov 1 (AFP)--A local radio station--Radio Altiplano--reported that the coup attempt was led by rightist-leaning Col Alberto Natusch Busch, a minister in the former government of ex-dictator Hugo Banzer. The rebellion had the backing of the police, Radio Altiplano reported.

Meanwhile government sources contacted by telephone said the rebellion "was an isolated movement by some military units." An officer of the Tarapaca Armoured Regiment took over the Fides radio station here "for several minutes and until the situation was clarified to avoid broadcasts of irresponsible communiques," he said over the air.

The coup attempt was believed to be by a civilian-military movement which included members of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR).

Natusch Busch New President

PY011112 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1050 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Col Alberto Natusch Busch, a former minister during Gen Hugo Banzer's rule, has taken over the government in a so-called institutional coup d'etat, because it presumably counts on the support of the large political parties and the army itself.

With the few details we obtained early this morning, we can report that the coup is fully supported by the two national revolutionary movements and the nation's armed forces.

Among the first measures that the new government will presumably adopt is insuring that Congress will continue with its sessions. There will also be full guarantees for the country's labor movement.

The coup took place without bloodshed. Early this morning army troops surrounded the downtown area of La Paz, where the movement of people, including in cars, has been prohibited.

Natusch Busch entered Government House a few minutes ago accompanied by civilians and military personnel. He is now holding a very important meeting which will lead to a message to the country in which he will explain the coup and the policies to be adopted by the new government.

Military, Civilians Meet at Government House

PY011120 [Editorial Report PY] La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish at 1105 GMT on 1 November reports that journalists' attempts to approach Government House to obtain information have been thwarted by army personnel who identified themselves as belonging to the Tarapaca Regiment. The radio reports that a telephone call to Government House was answered by an unidentified officer who said that an important meeting was currently underway between high-ranking military officers and civilians. He also indicated that there was nothing he could report at this point about the subjects which were being discussed, but he said that a communique would be issued at the end of the meeting and made available to the press in general.

Pereda Enters Government House

FY011153 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Nov 79 FY

[By Daniel Alarcon]

[Excerpts] We are now able to report that according to a palace rumor, we will be able to enter Government House within 10 minutes in order to obtain firsthand information.

Gen Juan Pereda Asbun entered Government House a few minutes ago. He was accompanied by other military officers, and they were driving a white Toyota jeep.

Several reporters in the neighborhood of Government House have protested because they have not been able to obtain information. This is harmful for the public and even for the government itself, because we have no concrete information, nor have we received an official communique on the country's political situation.

Guevara, Aides 'Analyzing' Situation

FY011211 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 1 Nov 79 FY

[Text] Mrs Ana Maria de Cantero, as official spokeswoman for Walter Guevara Arze, called us a few minutes ago to report that Guevara and some of his close aides are now analyzing the current political situation. She said that Guevara has termed the subversive coup a surprising action that has the intention of interrupting the nation's democratic process. The spokeswoman said Guevara's efforts to [words indistinct] with the representation of the Democratic and Popular Unity [words indistinct] which threatens the nation's institutionality. She added that Guevara appeals for calm.

Presidency Spokeswoman Condemns Coup

FY011233 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1210 GMT 1 Nov 79 FY

[Text] Mrs Ana Maria Cantero, presidency press secretary, has made the following telephone statement to Panamericana:

[Begin telephone relay] The coup attempt which intends to frustrate the process that was started by the Bolivian people with so much effort cannot prosper because it is completely antinational. At a time when Bolivia has received the support of all of Latin America for a sovereign sea outlet [words indistinct] those who are implicated in the coup are demonstrating that they are with Chile and with Pinochet.

The 25 countries which met during the OAS Assembly, which has just concluded, did so taking into consideration the democratic process that we are implementing and the nation's rights.

It is easy to understand why President Guevara Arze's attempt to form a government of national conciliation did not prosper. As a shame to democracy, there are politicians implicated in this isolated coup attempt. We urge the people to ignore this attack to control the government, assuring them [words indistinct]. [end telephone relay]

Guevara Calls Coup 'Isolated Movement'

PA011227 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] La Paz, Nov 1 (AFP)--Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze today dismissed an attempted dawn coup in Bolivia today as an "isolated movement led by irresponsible people." The movement "did not achieve its [word indistinct] and unpopular objectives," he added in a telephone call to AFP.

By early morning no shots had been fired and there had been no arrests, but downtown La Paz was still occupied by about 20 armoured vehicles and the approaches to the Interior Ministry were guarded by military police. The coup attempt is believed to have been led by rightist-leaning Col Alberto Natusch Busch, an agriculture minister in the government of ex-dictator Hugo Banzer.

A leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Guillermo Bedregal, confirmed by telephone that the attempt "was by a combined civilian [word indistinct] movement with the participation of activists of our party."

The first reports of the coup said several dozen tanks had moved into the city and taken up positions around the Interior Ministry, the Presidential Palace, and at strategic points in La Paz.

Local radio station Radio Altiplano reported the coup attempt had the backing of the police and [word indistinct] radio in La Paz was interrupted for a time by an officer of the Tarapaca Armoured Regiment, but Bolivian radio continued its normal broadcasts.

No special security measures were around army headquarters at the Miraflores Barracks today, but Mr Guevara's private residence was still under heavy police guard.

Statement by Padilla

PY011320 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1241 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, Gen David Padilla Arancibia, has stressed that once the political-military situation now facing the country is analyzed, he will make the decisions demanded by events. The high-ranking military officer who [words indistinct] new government framework, asked for the necessary guarantees so he could go home. He made the following statements to Panamericana: [Begin recording] [Words indistinct] is completely false.

[Question] What is your position, General, during this very delicate moment the country is experiencing?

[Answer] I want to tell you that what is happening now is a very great lie. I believe that those who are supporting this revolt are from the historical National Revolutionary Movement, but they are doing so in a personal way [words indistinct] and nothing else. I have just spoken with Doctor Paz and he does not agree with this movement.

I also want to tell you that the majority of the garrisons in the interior do not agree with this movement. Therefore it is most probably an insane idea born within the political parties themselves [words indistinct] they will suffer from the consequences. The country will say that they are to blame for being selfish traitors to their party and their chief. This is my opinion.

[Question] What personal and political decisions are you going to make?

[Answer] I am awaiting information from the rest of the country and I am accumulating and studying it so that within approximately 1 hour I can release a communique to the Bolivian people as commander in chief. No one is going to remove me from my post. I am going to release a communique to the Bolivian people. [end recording]

Those were the statements of the commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, Gen David Padilla Arancibia.

MNR Official Says Party Not Involved

PY011214 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1150 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] In a statement to Radio Panamericana, the deputy chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Father Leonidas Sanchez, said that his party is not involved in the institutional movement of Col Natusch Busch.

[Begin Sanchez recording] The citizenry has been surprised by the reports of the revolutionary action which is apparently led by Colonel Natusch Busch. In this regard I must state categorically that there is no evidence that the MNR, led by Victor Paz Estenssoro, is involved in this coup d'etat.

At the same time I must tell you that I do not believe that this institutional movement could have any legal validity. It would be a juridical aberration to admit that the executive branch could be held by elements who have gained power by means of violence and military uprising. It is also impossible to accept the joint functioning of such an executive and a legislative branch chosen by the sovereign will of the people.

I repeat that the MNR led by Victor Paz Estenssoro has nothing to do with this revolutionary uprising, which is allegedly led by Colonel Natusch Busch. [end recording]

Troops Take Jesuit School

PY011330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1303 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--This morning troops took by assault the "San Calixto" Jesuit School of this city "obeying instructions to protect Radio Fides," which also belongs to the Jesuits. Two tanks were placed at the back door of the school and Radio Fides is only broadcasting classical music on "precise instructions of the new military authorities."

Officers indicated that the tanks would soon be withdrawn from the neighborhood of the college, and the five vehicles which were surrounding the installations were withdrawn soon afterwards to a nearby place. The installations of Radio Fides are inside the Jesuit school.

REPORTAGE ON CABINET RESHUFFLE INITIATIVE PRIOR TO COUP

MNR-I, ADN To Join Government

PY310311 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] President Walter Guevara today announced the formation of a government with political support which will include leftist and rightist movements.

The National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) which is a sector of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR-I) [as heard] and the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN) will form part of the constitutional government.

The political agreement, which came as a result of long and patient negotiations, was disclosed by the president whose regime has been distinguished by the lack of support. The establishment of a government with political support will bring as a consequence a new cabinet crisis, the second one in less than 3 months. Guevara's government, which came into power by a decision of the Bolivian National Congress on 8 August, has been distinguished by a lack of political support [orfanada politica] since the main parties rejected the invitation to take part in the executive branch.

The worsening of internal economic problems forced the president 2 weeks ago to propose to the country and to the Congress in particular the alternative of facing the problem by extending the presidential term or continuing with the election plans.

During a press conference, the president explained that the economic crisis should be faced, because if it is not the country would be threatened with the effects of the problem. To face the situation his government requires that the presidential term be extended for another year as well as the exercise of extraordinary powers. The alternative would be to continue with the Congress' plans, that is, to call for elections on the first Sunday of May, leaving the economic situation to worsen.

The president requested the incorporation of the main political parties which are represented in Congress in order to form a compact government capable of overcoming the economic problems. Guevara asked the National Revolutionary Movement alliance (MNR) led by Victor Paz Estenssoro and the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) led by Hernan Siles Zuazo to form part of the government. Paz Estenssoro has accepted the invitation but not so Siles Zuazo, therefore the president will invite the National Democratic Action (ADN), led by Gen Hugo Banzer, to take part in the government.

The president explained that participating parties will have an equal role in the cabinet. With the establishment of a government which will count on leftist and rightist lines, it seems that the president will put an end to rumors of presumed subversive (?elements) in the far right.

Gen David Padilla, army commander in chief and former president, stated today that he is satisfied with the solution obtained by President Guevara.

In a press conference, members of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR-I) stated that so far they have no tacit commitment to participate in Guevara Arze's government.

[Name indistinct], a spokesman of this party, stated that so far there have only been talks in order to exchange opinions on this possibility. He reiterated that the MNR-I will not take part in any cabinet that includes members of the ADN, because they believe that this political party took part in Banzer's government activities during its 7 years in power. On the other hand he stated that on 10-12 November the National MNR-I conference will be held in order to analyze problems of co-participation in the government, the presidential slate for 1980 elections, the MNR-I position regarding the UDP and the measures [words indistinct] for the democratic process. Rumors of the inclusion of the MNR-I in the new cabinet continued despite the denials of the leaders of that party.

According to Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, in statements made at an improvised press conference held this afternoon in a hall of the Chamber of Deputies, the possible agreement between the two MNR parties and the ADN is a congressional coup. The socialist deputy stated that there are political efforts aimed at stopping the political trial against General Banzer which is being conducted in the National Congress. Quiroga Santa Cruz pointed out that by all means [words indistinct] negotiations and crimes committed during Banzer's government and that his party will demand that the trial continue until all alleged events are uncovered.

He also termed Guevara Arze's government as [words indistinct] for the political events taking place in the last few days, especially in the last few hours. Finally, making reference to Paz Estenssoro, he stated that he [Paz Estenssoro] had been involved with Banzer during Banzer's early period in 1971.

Padilla Hails Parties' Participation

PY311300 La Paz Radio Eides in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Former President David Padilla said that a cabinet reshuffle will contribute to the achievement of greater stability in the government and the country. He said: [begin recording] (?President Guevara) called a meeting of the High Military Command to announce his decision to reorganize his cabinet. I believe that this will make the government much more stable and contribute to the tranquility of the country in general. [end recording]

Willy Sandoval Moron, a leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNR-I], denied, however, that his front would have any participation whatsoever in Guevara's government, particularly if the National Democratic Alliance [ADN] is to be included.

Initiative Stalled by Recalcitrant Parties

PY010138 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The country's political situation has not suffered any changes in the last hours. The president's goal of forming a cabinet with a broad political and congressional support made no move forward since the main political parties such as the traditional National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR-I) objected to the participation of the National Democratic Alliance (ADN), led by Gen Banzer Suarez, in the new government cabinet.

The president's preliminary talks, although they did not definitely make the situation clear, left open the possibility of reaching an agreement within the next few hours. The president continued to hold talks with leaders of political parties as well as with representatives of the movements which have an influence in the country's political life.

Guevara Arze met with Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Party (PSB), with whom he discussed the current situation. After the meeting, Marcelo Quiroga stated that they had talked about the president's goal of forming a cabinet with the broad support of Congress and political parties, although they did not reach any agreement.

Meanwhile, leaders of the ADN did not give any details other than those made public on their possible participation in government.

There was also no report that Victor Paz Estenssoro had held another meeting with President Guevara, such as had been suggested yesterday.

The MNR-I situation also is not clear since the leader of that party is in Lisbon, Portugal, attending a meeting of socialist parties.

There will possibly be a report on the path to be taken within the next few hours. Meanwhile the country awaits the news events in the unsteady political life of the nation.

Deadline for Parties to Join Cabinet

PY010139 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 31 Oct (AFP)--President Walter Guevara Arze set 1900 Thursday as deadline for political parties to accept his proposal to form a "government of national convergence." Guevara pointed out to leaders of the main congressional groups that he will continue to govern with the ministerial cabinet of independents if they refuse to cooperate in forming a government with "a solid political backing," and will then call for presidential elections in 1980.

President Issues Ultimatum

PA010301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 31 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze tonight issued an ultimatum to the congress and to Bolivia's main political parties giving them until tomorrow to make a pronouncement regarding their participation in a government of national unity.

If the parliamentary groups do not accept the invitation to form a government with a solid political base, the president will schedule elections for president and vice president of the republic in May, 1980.

The deadline set by President Guevara will expire on Thursday at 1900. The chief of state informed his closest aides that if there is no political pronouncement of support he will convoke elections for president and vice president of the republic in compliance with the will of the Congress which appointed him provisional president until 1980, when the Bolivians may have to go to the polls for the third consecutive year.

Gen Julia Herrera, defense minister in Guevara's cabinet, today ruled out the possibility that military ministers would be incorporated into the present ministerial team, which mostly consists of independents.

Guevara has requested the support of the main political parties to adopt the economic measures which the authorities feel are needed and to coordinate and adequate policy in this regard by extending his (?mandate) until 1981.

GENERAL MATTHEI RETURNS FROM MEETING WITH GRAFFIGNA

PY301642 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Air Force Gen Fernando Matthei has returned to Chile from San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, where he met with the chief of that country's air force, Lt Gen Omar Graffigna. Argentine spokesmen termed the visit as one "to strengthen links and to rest."

Matthei Describes Meeting

PY311606 Paris AFP in Spanish 2100 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (AFP)--Gen Fernando Matthei, Chilean Air Force (FACH) commander, said here today that the tensions which Chile and Argentina experienced last year "should not be experienced ever again."

In a press conference, the air force commander and member of the government military junta referred to the subjects which he discussed last weekend with his Argentine colleague, Gen Omar Graffigna. Matthei and Graffigna held a 3-day private meeting at the Bariloche winter resort, located 1,700 km southeast of Buenos Aires. Matthei added: "We agreed that the tensions which we experienced at the end of last year should not be experienced ever again."

Both countries faced the possibility of a war last November and December as a result of the border dispute in the Beagle Channel region, located in the southern tip of the continent.

Matthei said that during the Bariloche meeting both commanders agreed on measures to avoid border conflicts such as eliminating the flight of combat airplanes near border areas. He added: "We talked in the same spirit that was suggested by the pope to the Chilean and Argentine governments, seeking what unites us and not what separates us." Matthei noted "the great friendship" that unites him to General Graffigna. He disclosed that Graffigna will visit Chile in May for another meeting.

MATTHEI DISCUSSES PURCHASE OF MIRAGES, MISSILES, RADAR

PY311605 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that before the end of the year Chile will receive the 16 Mirage planes it purchased from France for more than \$140 million.

Gen Fernando Matthei, Chilean Air Force (FACH) commander, confirmed that a group of Chilean pilots are being trained in France to operate these planes. Matthei, who is also a member of the military government junta, also confirmed the purchase of a radar network and missile equipment. He did not specify the types, however.

Speaking at a press conference, the air force commander said that this materiel will replace outdated equipment. He noted that the FACH's potential is inferior to that of the Argentine and Peruvian forces.

Answering a question in this regard, Matthei said: "No one can charge us with being weapons happy." He added: "The FACH has only what it needs and what is proper, but this does not mean that we are able to do everything we would like. We will, therefore, have to establish priorities."

ARMY CONTINUES CRACKING DOWN ON GUERRILLAS

PA010248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Text] Bogota, 31 Oct (AFP)--Several commentators stressed today that an intensive hunt for guerrillas is currently underway in Colombia, on the eve of a meeting of American army commanders slated to take place to discuss subversion in Latin America.

During the past 24 hours more than 20 people suspected of connections with seditious organizations have been arrested in Bogota and in Sardinata and Valledupar, in Santander and El Cesar departments, respectively.

According to reliable sources, Porfirio Lopez, an alleged M-19 column chief, has been arrested in Valledupar. In recent months the military intelligence services have dealt harsh blows to this urban guerrilla movement. In Sardinata, seven alleged members of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), fell today into the hands of the army.

Yesterday, eight men and five women were captured during raids to several houses here and, according to unofficial reports, they apparently belong to the M-19. While the raids were taking place, another alleged M-19 member was being captured. He was shot and wounded by a policeman while trying to seize a bus.

Should their connection with the seditious organizations be confirmed, these new prisoners will be included in a lengthy list of persons awaiting court-martials in Bogota and other cities such as Medellin, capital of Antioquia Department.

In Bogota alone, some 300 alleged members of the M-19 and of the pro-China Popular Liberation Army are being tried in a common jail and in a number of army installations.

Along with this hunt for seditious elements, Army Commander Gen Gonzalo Forero has announced a struggle without truce against the guerrillas. This announcement comes only a few days before the opening of the American armies conference, at which the central topic will be subversion in the continent. The general said that this meeting will analyze the Colombian Armed Forces' achievements against the armed groups, but admitted that communism has advanced not only in Colombia, but in the rest of the Latin American countries as well.

M-19 Guerrillas Arrested

PA302318 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Military Institutes Brigade today implemented new antiguerrillas action in this capital. In several raids conducted by the intelligence service, several people, presumably linked to subversive movements, were arrested.

The operations of the military intelligence services were conducted following the capture of Luis Eduardo Castillo Martinez, a student who is believed to be a member of the clandestine M-19 movement. Military spokesmen said Castillo Martinez, 24, was captured yesterday after being wounded by a policeman who thwarted an attack on a bus in this capital. He is listed as being an M-19 officer.

Statements made by the wounded guerrilla led to the arrest of other key members of this subversive movement. A series of raids were initiated early this morning in the southern districts where the other two members of the squad that tried to seize the bus were hiding. Military authorities have not released the names of the individuals arrested during the raids.

Guerrillas Taken to Bogota

PA312026 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Forty guerrillas of the clandestine M-19 movement captured in Valle del Cauca Department were brought to Bogota this morning where they will be tried by verbal court martial.

The guerrillas arrived in a Sapena Airlines plane amid strict security. Among the guerrillas, who were immediately taken to La Picota jail, is Jose Marin Marin, alias Roberto or Mario, who the authorities claim killed labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado.

Early this morning strict security measures were adopted at El Dorado Airport by troops of the Military Institutes Brigade. Immediately after deplaning, the guerrillas boarded several vehicles which took them to La Picota jail under heavy military guard.

Military sources said all persons arrested in Bucaramanga, Medellin, Barranquilla, Ibague, Pereira and Tunja for alleged links with the M-19 will be gathered together this week in Bogota.

The verbal court martial that will try over 200 M-19 guerrillas will begin immediately after a Supreme Court ruling on the decree amending Article [number indistinct] of the military penal code becomes known. The decree suspended the reading of case records. The trial will be held at the chapel of La Picota national jail.

FRENCH EMBASSY DENIES ASYLUM TO GUERRILLAS

PA311953 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The French Government today denied political asylum to six persons who took refuge in its embassy in Bogota. Included among the refugees are Dagoberto Paramo Morales, his wife, Maria Constanza de Paramo, and Fabiola Ruiz. They all claim to belong to the so-called Popular Liberation Army. They are all natives of Ibague.

This is the first time an embassy in Bogota has refused to harbor a group of persons since the right to asylum in embassies in Colombia was established. The French ambassador has asked that a Latin American country receive the rebels.

DIRECTOR OF LEFTIST PAPER REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PA310008 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2222 GMT 27 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Oct (EFE)--It was learned here today that Consuelo de Montejo, director of the leftist evening paper EL BOGOTANO, is being held incommunicado at a military garrison on the outskirts of Bogota.

According to Luis Fernando Bueno, assistant director of the paper, Consuelo de Montejo was arrested early in the week when she appeared before a military judge for questioning regarding alleged arms smuggling.

In an editorial, EL BOGOTANO said Consuelo de Montejo was taken into custody and imprisoned at a military garrison in the summer resort city of Melgar, some 90 km from this capital.

According to judicial circles, Montejo is accused of arms smuggling. Military courts have accused her with bringing an M-1 carbine into the country from the United States.

EL BOGOTANO, a leftist newspaper, declared upon its foundation that it is opposed to the political system governing Colombia. It continually attacks the armed forces and other government structures.

COMMUNIST LEADER RELEASED FROM PRISON UNTRIED

PA302017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 27 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Oct (EFE)--Colombian communist leader Alvaro Vasquez del Real, accused of supporting and guiding "guerrilla" movements, was released today after spending 7 months in prison.

Vasquez del Real was released because the legal time during which he should have been arraigned has run out.

However, a Bogota higher court announced that it will pursue the pertinent investigations according to legal requirements.

As soon as he was released, the political leader said that the charges against him are groundless and that he has never belonged to "guerrilla" movements.

EPL CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR MURDER OF TIMBIO MAYOR

PA310130 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Cali--The self-styled Popular Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for the death of Timbio Mayor Manuel Martinez and his daughter Alina Martinez de Calvache in its most recent subversive bulletin, it was learned today.

The clandestine movement did not specify the reason for the murder of the government official. Special measures continue in effect in Timbio.

HEAVY RAINS RAVAGE CAPITAL, COUNTRYSIDE

PA302105 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota--The heaviest rainy season in Colombia in recent years has continued devastating the capital and countryside. Thus far, nine people have been killed and property damage amounts to several million pesos.

Civil defense, police, fire department and Red Cross efforts to cope with the emergency have been virtually fruitless. The savanna surrounding Bogota is completely flooded.

Meanwhile, in Antioquia, Valle del Cauca and Tolima departments rivers and streams have flooded, washing away homes, personal belongings and livestock.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES COUP DENIAL--Bogota--The Colombian Armed Forces today expressed their respect for democratic institutions and ruled out the possibility of a military coup in the future. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA]

FINANCE MINISTRY ARRESTS--Bogota--Some 500 Finance Ministry employees were arrested this morning by the police while participating in an unauthorized march. Included among the arrested is (?Miguel) Laporí, who represents the workers in the commission negotiating with the government. Authorities have warned that no meetings or demonstrations will be allowed without a permit [words indistinct]. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA]

REASON FOR STREET DISTURBANCES, STUDENT RIOTS UNKNOWN

PA311553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 31 Oct (AFP)--Street disturbances have been staged in some west Caracas neighborhoods for the 6th day in a row, and the cause remains unknown.

Tuesday's disturbances forced officials to use armored equipment to dislodge snipers from atop highrise buildings in Lomas de Urdaneta in Sucre area. This is the first time President Herrera Campins' Social Christian administration has ordered the National Guard into the streets in this area.

In a coordinated operation, the armored National Guard and a special metropolitan police brigade took control of the whole area during the late afternoon and, together with a court judge and a public prosecutor, carried out raids that turned up long-range weapons cartridges and other leads.

The street disturbances began on Thursday when the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela staged a protest march demanding pay raises to combat the high cost of living.

A metropolitan policeman was ambushed on Friday by snipers in Simon Rodriguez neighborhood and murdered. Three other policemen were wounded.

Caracas Schools Closed

PA312340 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 31 Oct (AFP)--The Ministry of Education ordered all classes suspended in state and private schools in Caracas in the wake of today's student rioting. One student was killed and another injured.

Enrique Perez Olivari, governor of Caracas, reported that alien elements had participated in the disorders, throwing molotov cocktails and sniping from moving vehicles.

WORKERS CONFEDERATION PRESENTS LIST OF DEMANDS

PA310358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 30 Oct (AFP)--The opposition Confederation of Workers of Venezuela (CTV) today presented Luis Herrera Campins' Social Christian government with a list of demands which, if not met, could lead to a nationwide strike.

The conflict could erupt next week if the government does not negotiate with labor union members to reach an agreement regarding their demands to rehire fired workers, resume collective contract negotiations, dismiss several labor officials and investigate police excesses when dispersing a labor demonstration last week.

After presenting the document, Labor Minister Reinaldo Rodriguez and labor leaders engaged in a discussion before the press regarding the legality of the petition and an eventual nationwide general strike 5 days after presenting their demands.

GOVERNMENT, TEACHERS SIGN AGREEMENT, STRIKE ENDS

PA010052 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The 62-day strike by the country's elementary and high school teachers came to an end this morning when the leaders of three teachers' organizations and three government ministers signed a detailed agreement in the presence of newsmen. The moment was captured by RPC's cameras and microphones:

[Begin Julio Cesar Ortiz recording] I hope that this agreement will be respected. I would also like to express, on behalf of the Association of High School Teachers and of the executive committee of the Association of High School Teachers, my eternal gratitude for the Panamanian people's unconditional support for our just cause.

I would also like to note the high sense of responsibility, analysis, understanding, reflection and support shown by the Panamanian student body, which was expressed at all times during this strike--during these lengthy days of strike--because our basic duty is to our students.

My eternal recognition to the parents, doctors, civic, cultural, and labor organizations and to the social communications media for their high spirit of acceptance and support for our cause.

The historical moments being experienced by the Panamanian community as a result of this struggle demonstrate one thing: a people who struggle together will never be defeated. Now or never.

[Mario Alarcon] This is an historic document, historic because it involves the participation of not just the teachers, but all the Panamanian people. It is also historic because history will determine who has been right and who will comply or fail to comply with this commitment.

As regards the commitment itself, I hope that the government will honor its promise to appoint a commission as soon as the names of the members of the commission are submitted.

In addition, I trust that the president of the republic and his government team will earn credit in the eyes of the community by fully complying with both the public pronouncements and the terms of this agreement.

To my fellow teachers, I say that the struggle has not ended. The struggle continues and it is necessary to remain alert in order to take the necessary action to see that this commitment is enforced and respected. I make a formal appeal to them to continue the struggle within our classrooms, but if circumstances require, we will return to the same struggle alternative.

I sign this document on behalf of the Movement of Independent Teachers, the Panamanian people, the students, parents, the entire community of the interior, most especially for and with deep gratitude to the community of Chiriqui. To these people I express appreciation, as well as to all those who have participated, with a very special mention for Radio Mia, which I thank for all the support, cooperation and encouragement which it has given to the teachers' just cause.

Panamanian people, the teachers promise to be on your side to see that your aspirations as regards public freedoms, as regards the educational reform program, will never be disregarded. Now or never. [end recording]

Labor Minister Oyden Ortega will speak on behalf of the government. [Begin Ortega recording] On behalf of the national government, we express our satisfaction with the signing of the document which brings to an end the strike decreed by the country's teachers. We state that we feel that this event is very important because it demonstrates that when there is interest in solving a conflict, difficult as it may be, a solution can be reached. The example the national government has given to the world of civic spirit, of authentic democracy by the manner in which this problem was handled from its inception also shows the citizenry that we pledge our determination to fulfill all the clauses contained in this document. We hope that the country's teachers will put the problem behind them for the good of national education. With the compliance of the educational authorities, the teachers, students and parents national education will be channeled into the true courses which benefit the national community.

Our satisfaction is even greater since the example of civic spirit shown by the Panamanian people and their government will serve as a basis by which tranquillity and social peace will return to every Panamanian home. This peace and tranquillity is an indispensable condition for the development of our country.

Finally, we reaffirm the national government's hope that the aspirations of the teachers as specified in this document and the aspirations of the various sectors of national activity, will be fulfilled to the extent that this problem is resolved with a high sense of responsibility and within the normal and democratic channels established by the constitution and the laws of the country.

We congratulate the teachers' leaders for the decision to end this conflict and we congratulate each of the organizations which contributed to the decision.

To the Panamanian people, we express our determination to continue along the paths of social justice and national development. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Education Minister Reads Agreement

PA312243 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1650 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text of agreement between the Panamanian Government and the striking teachers; read by Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes--live]

[Text] 1. The leaders of the three teachers' association hereby accept the salary proposal made by the government and stated in the document dated 23 October 1979 signed by the education, the planning and economic policy, and the labor and social welfare ministers which is part of this agreement.

2. Regarding compliance with Law No 47 of 1946, the organic education law, the following was agreed upon:

A. Regarding the number of hours and students per classroom, the Education Ministry will comply with Article No 47 of the organic education law and with Executive Decree No 570 of 1973. The total of students per classroom per teacher may only be exceeded in exceptional cases when there is due justification for it. In these cases an attempt will be made so that the number of students will not exceed 40 per teacher in primary schools. The maximum number of students per classroom under normal conditions for high school teachers will be 42. This number of students may be increased only in exceptional cases providing there is due justification for the increase.

B. In compliance with the teachers' request it is agreed that a personnel board as established in the organic law will be installed in order to guarantee the immediate implementation of these measures. The personnel board must have been installed by 15 January 1980 at the latest. The national government will adopt the necessary measures so that the personnel board will be working by the scheduled date.

C. During the 1980 school year the Education Ministry will continue to open all principal, assistant principal and supervisor positions to examination as it receives the corresponding budget appropriations for them in order to fill all those positions which are currently filled by contracts. The new principal, assistant principal and supervisor positions created after 1979 will be opened to examination the following year. None of the aforementioned positions will be filled through contracts.

D. None of the decisions contained in this agreement may be interpreted as consent or approval by the three undersigned teachers' associations and the provincial committees of measures which explicitly or implicitly represent violations to Law 47 of 1946.

3. Regarding the special commission on educational policy, we hereby agree that:

A. Through an executive decree a national special commission on educational policy will be created, made up of 16 members in addition to the education minister or his representative who will preside over it.

B. The membership of the aforementioned commission will be as follows: Half of its members will be from the three striking teachers' unions: the Authentic Independent Teachers Movement, the Association of High School Teachers of the Republic of Panama, the Association of Private School Teachers and the provincial committees. The other half will be appointed by the Education Ministry. The members of this commission may be changed at the request of the party which appointed them.

C. Each main member will have his alternate who will be appointed in the same manner as the primary members.

D. The commission will be tasked with:

- 1) Conducting a comprehensive study of the country's education. As the work progresses, recommendations may be sent to the government for its consideration and subsequent implementation by the Education Ministry within a specific period.
- 2) The measures aimed at implementing the commissions' recommendations will be submitted to the commission before they are implemented.
- 3) The results of the implementation of the recommendations in question will be reviewed at the end of each school year.
- 4) The decisions made by the commission will be approved by the affirmative vote of 2/3 of its members.
- 5) The commission will draft its own regulation.
- 6) The commission will work directly with the education minister's office.
- 7) The commission will watch over the compliance of Law No 47 of 1946, the organic education law.
- 8) Commission members who are public employees will be entitled to leave with pay while they serve on the commission.

9) The Education Ministry will include the necessary funds for this commission in its budget.

10) The executive decree which creates this commission mentioned in point 3-A of this agreement abolishes any other legal disposition which opposes the same.

4. The Association of Private School Teachers will submit a bill on the legal status of the private school teachers to the principals and owners of private schools. After the two parties agree on the bill, they will submit it to the appropriate authorities.

5. There will not be any political, economic, cultural and social reprisals on the part of the government authorities against any person, association, union or private institutions which participated before, during and after, directly or indirectly, in the suspension of school activities decreed by the striking teachers' associations. The government will ask private enterprises not to adopt reprisals of the nature in question. Similarly, the leaders of the Authentic Independent Teachers Movement, the Association of High School Teachers of the Republic of Panama, the Association of Private School Teachers and the provincial committees will recognize the hierarchy of the school principals who will see that the schools carry out normal activities. The teachers will, therefore, comply with the rules which regulate the normal activities at the schools as established in the organic education law. The principals are also bound to respect the teachers, and the teachers as well as the principals will not take reprisals against one another or against any member of the educational sector.

6. The leaders of the three teachers' associations and the provincial committees hereby declare the lifting of the strike and will announce the resumption of classes 48 hours after this agreement is signed.

7. The resumption of classes implies that the legal provisions established in the school calendar will be complied with according to Article 16 of the organic education Law No 47.

Annex: The following documents are attached to this agreement as part of the same:

1. Note of 23 October 1979 signed by Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, Labor and Social Welfare Minister Oyden Ortega, Planning and Economic Policy Minister Gustavo R. Gonzalez, addressed to teachers Marco A. Alarcon, Julio Cesar Ortiz and Gilberto Solis stating the government's final reply to the teachers' demands.

2. Note No 245-79 from the president of the republic addressed to Blas Celis, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, sending Bill No 84-79 establishing the salary policy of the Education Ministry.

3. Note No 246-79 from the president of the republic addressed to the honorable president of the National Assembly sending Bill No 85-79 recognizing the years of service that teachers may have served at private schools.

4. Note No 247-79 from the president of the republic addressed to the honorable president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, creating the Municipal Education Fund, Bill No 86-79.

5. Note No 251-79 from his excellency the president of the republic to Blas Celis sending Bill No 88-79 creating a credit fund for the teachers.

6. Note No 252-79 from his excellency the president to Blas Celis sending Bill No 87-79 abolishing the educational reform.

Issued in Panama City on 31 October 1979.

For the teachers' associations: [signed] Marco Alarcon, Julio Cesar Ortiz, Gilberto Solis, Hector del Rio, Bertilda Mejia, Nestor Mendez, Angel Sanguillen, Carlos Bouxs, Manuel T. Ayarsa, Guillermo Grimaldo, Manuel de J. Fontenel, Agustin Alzamora, Humberto Huertas, Jaime del Cid, and Ezequiel Batista.

For the national government: the education, the labor and social welfare, and the planning and economic policy ministers.

600 SCHOOLS SAID OPERATING NORMALLY

PA311232 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Oct 79 pp 1-A, 10-A PA

[Text] Reports from the provinces, except Bocas del Toro, Darien and San Blas, where classes are almost normal, say that since yesterday some 2,500 teachers were in their classrooms all over the nation at more than 600 schools that remain open, with a student population of 40,000 desirous of continuing the school year despite the attitude of teachers currently on strike insisting on the loss of the school year.

In the capital some 30 schools are operating partially, with 1,600 students attended by 175 teachers. In San Miguelito special district 25 schools are operating with 1,110 students and 110 teachers. In La Chorrera there are some 10 schools with 1,000 students and 50 teachers attending.

Since Monday the teachers and students movement has also been slow and partial in the capital, like last week, but with a little more attendance. However, in the rest of the nation there has been a considerable increase. We will soon be giving more precise data on this.

Let us see the data gathered at the end of last week in the rest of the nation: Figures coming in from all the provinces show a significant number of schools open and teachers attending at primary schools and basic education centers.

In Bocas del Toro Province most of the schools are operating. There are 97 schools with 433 teachers and 12,694 students. In Cocle many schools are operating partially, 70 of them with 189 teachers and a student population of 1,892. In Colon Province 33 schools are operating partially with 110 teachers, and the number of students has not been established. In Chiriqui Province schools and colleges are operating partially. Some 57 schools are operating with 117 teachers and 1,800 students.

MAIDA ARANGO TAKES ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA312320 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 31 Oct 79 p 1-A PA

[Text] Maida Arango, a political activist highly involved in the recent subversive acts known to the country, and who was mentioned by Luis Martinz in his statements to the assistant attorney general of the republic, on learning that an arrest warrant had been issued against her, took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. This action clearly confirms her direct connection with the plot to overthrow the government of President Aristides Royo, which has been widely covered in previous editions.

EXTRADITION REQUEST FOR ABRAHAM CROCAMO FILED

PA010209 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The assistant prosecutor of the republic, Isaac Chang Vega, presented to the attorney general of the nation a request for the extradition of former National Guard officer Abraham Crocamo Alvarado, which the Office of the Attorney General will deliver to the Costa Rican Government.

Abraham Crocamo, who resides in Costa Rica, is currently at large. He is charged with planning the overthrow of the government, for which he contracted with several mercenaries who denounced him when the movement aborted.

The extradition petition presented by the assistant prosecutor will be sent to the Costa Rican Government through the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

A subversive plot was recently aborted by the National Guard. Two North Americans are under arrest.

CABINET MINISTER FOUND TO BE ILLEGALLY HOLDING POST

PA311524 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1340 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] It has been discovered that [Government] Minister Adolfo Ahumada is a Colombian. He is not Panamanian by birth. He was born in Colombia and came to Panama later. Thus, a document is being filed with the honorable Supreme Court to ask, with a hearing [con audiencia] by the nation's attorney general, that the decree appointing Adolfo Ahumada, as he is known in Panama, or Adolfo Enrique Epaminonda Eduardo Ahumada Corcho, his real name, be declared unconstitutional.

On the basis of this misrepresentation, which is described in and punished under Articles 236 and 238 of the Penal Code, the national government issued the decree appointing him government minister when, according to the constitution, one has to be Panamanian by birth to hold this position.

The decree or act of government being challenged, namely the decree dated October 1978 appointing Ahumada as government minister, has not been published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE or local newspapers. In other words, the decree never met the procedural requirements established by the law itself. It is claimed that the decree being challenged directly violates Articles 9 and 176 of Panama's constitution.

This will have tremendous national and international repercussions, because Ahumada has not only been a government minister; he has been minister of labor and social welfare and has acted as advisor to the president. He has been a member of the government and I think he was even involved with the [Panama Canal] treaties as an advisor and negotiator. He also played an outstanding role in the drafting of the labor code and Law No 95.

This involves many tremendous juridical implications. That is why we said the news and the suit may rock the structures and foundations of the government and the Republic of Panama insofar as its domestic and international actions are concerned. In addition, this unconstitutionality suit places the honorable Supreme Court in a quandary regarding its future actions.

COSTA RICA

POLAND'S JABLONSKI ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD302318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] This is Andrzej Bilik speaking from San Jose: an hour ago the plane carrying Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, his wife and numerous Polish (?officials) landed at San Jose airport. President of the Republic of Costa Rica Rodrigo Carazo Odio, members of the government and of the diplomatic corps welcomed it with full ceremony. From the airport the Polish delegation went to the Hotel (Carriari) in downtown San Jose. This hotel will be the residence of the Polish guests during their 2-day visit.

In an hour's time, a meeting of heads of state of Poland and Costa Rica will take place in the presidential palace in San Jose. Plenary talks between the two delegations will begin a quarter of an hour later. The main topic will be an assessment of the possibilities of expanding economic and trade exchange between Poland and Costa Rica.

Carazo Reports on Meeting

PA210342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] During their first working session, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, met for over 2 hours to discuss international issues and matters of bilateral interest. President Carazo will now comment on the subjects discussed at the meeting with the Polish leader.

[Begin Carazo recording] [Word indistinct] Summary of a very interesting talk based on a document signed a few weeks ago at the Foreign Ministry during a visit by the group that prepared the Polish chairman's visit to Costa Rica. The main purpose of our talk was to reach an agreement so a number of Costa Rican Government officials and members of the chairman's party can begin discussing several interesting topics tomorrow. These discussions might bring about an industrial and commercial rapprochement between our countries. They are particularly interested in offering their technical services to develop our mining industry. These services could be extensive in the area of sulfur and coal. They feel their advice in this field can range from exploration for deposits to the installation of processing plants. They also want to discuss fishing development, since we build large fishing boats. They have also suggested the possibility of establishing relations based on culture, planning and the development of science and technology. The talks will continue throughout the day tomorrow and will conclude with a plenary meeting at the Foreign Ministry at 1800. [end recording]

Activities on Second Day

LD312342 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[By reporters S. Zembrzuski and S. Ginalski]

[Text] San Jose, 31 Oct, PAP--On October 31, which is the second day of the visit by the president of the Council of State of Poland to Costa Rica, Henryk Jablonski laid in the morning a wreath at the foot of the monument to the national heroes of that country. Next, Henryk Jablonski paid a visit to the chairman of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly, Ramon Aguilar Pacio. The two discussed questions of economic cooperation between Poland and Costa Rica as well as problems of the struggle for peace.

In the presence of Henryk Jablonski Polish Ambassador to Costa Rica Jozef Klasa handed over to Ramon Aguilar Facio the text of the appeal of the Polish society and the SEJM to the nations and parliaments of the world concerning the necessity of (?ensuring) universal peace. Accepting the document Aguilar Facio declared that Costa Rica would continue the efforts to prevent the outbreak of a new world war.

During his visit to the Costa Rican parliament Henryk Jablonski made a statement for the television in which he said among other things that already the first talks conducted with President Rodrigo Carazo on October 30 created conditions for the preparation of many concrete agreements on the development of cooperation between Poland and Costa Rica.

Later in the day, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and his wife entertained President Rodrigo Carazo and his wife.

In the afternoon, Henryk Jablonski and Rodrigo Carazo held their second official conversation. Talks were also continued between government officials of the two countries concerning the further expansion of cooperation between Poland and Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

VIOLENCE CONTINUES, MILITARY COUNTERCOUP RUMORED

PA010346 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[By Guillermo Penate]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 31 Oct (AFP)--Rumors of a military coup have begun to circulate in San Salvador, where the junta of government has been unable to end the violence which has prevailed in the country since the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October. Over 60 persons have been killed since then in confrontations between leftist groups and army and security forces, despite attempts by the junta to bring peace to the country.

On Wednesday afternoon a demonstration left the Cathedral of San Salvador, which is occupied by the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), but it was dispersed with gunfire after it had traveled six blocks. Several persons were reportedly injured in those confrontations, but so far no deaths have been reported. The authorities have closed off the downtown section of the city and neither newsmen nor the public are permitted to enter. The demonstrators, mainly young students and professors, carried placards mocking the present revolutionary junta, the parties which support it and the Catholic Church, as well as the U.S. Government because of its support for the junta.

Among today's acts of violence was the machinegunning of six National Guard agents on the outskirts of the City of Zacatecoluca, 50 km southeast of San Salvador. No one has claimed credit for this attack.

Observers in the Salvadoran capital expressed the opinion today that this situation of violence threatens to abort all the revolutionary junta's attempts to pacify the country. This has given rise to the circulation of rumors of a possible military coup by members of the army who consider the present government to be too democratic.

San Salvador is experiencing moments of nervousness while the government is trying to avoid provocation by keeping new guards in the streets. However, the prolongation of the crisis threatens to abort all attempts at pacification, with consequences which could be tragic for the nation.

BUSINESSMEN KIDNAPED; GUNFIRE DISPERSES DEMONSTRATION

PA011116 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] We are going to transmit directly from San Salvador, El Salvador, a report by reporter Carlos (Samayol) of Radio YSU, who will give a report about a kidnaping and about shooting this afternoon in San Salvador. Go ahead, (Samayol). [begin relay]

Attention, friendly listeners of Costa Rica. This is Carlos (Samayol) Martinez Jr over the YSU network of El Salvador reporting on the latest events in our country.

We can report that near the central market in San Salvador, bullets were used to disperse a demonstration which was at the same time a [word indistinct] march organized by the People's Revolutionary Bloc and [word indistinct] students. There has been no concrete report about the shooting or whether or not there were fatalities.

We can also report that a well-known businessman was kidnaped this afternoon. He is Jaime (Hill), who is connected to national banking activities.

Jaime (Hill) was forcibly taken out of his office on Ruben Dario Street near the capital's downtown area. In the action, the bodyguard of Jaime (Hill), Mr Joaquin Martinez was killed.

We repeat: Jaime (Hill), one of El Salvador's powerful businessmen, was kidnaped this afternoon by several individuals who broke into his office on Ruben Dario Street after killing the bodyguard of Jaime (Hill), Mr Joaquin Martinez.

This is the latest we have for our listeners in Costa Rica, directly over the YSU network, special for Radioperiodicos Reloj. [end relay]

GUATEMALAN EMBASSY ATTACKED, SECURITY TIGHTENED

FY312241 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2138 GMT 31 Oct 79 FY

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 31 Oct (LATIN)--The diplomatic representatives in this city today reinforced the vigilance at the embassies and the security of diplomatic officials in view of the latest attacks carried out by subversive elements during the last 48 hours.

An official spokesman stated that the Defense Ministry had ordered that vigilance be reinforced in order to guarantee the security of the embassies and their officials.

This measure was taken after a group of hooded youngsters tried to take over the office of the Guatemalan Embassy but were repelled by the security guards.

According to a police report the terrorists left the site after a 10-minute shootout with the security forces. The building's facade was damaged during the incident but there were no casualties, although it is believed that some of the terrorists were wounded as they escaped.

MADRID'S EL PAIS INTERVIEWS JUNTA MEMBERS

LD301311 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 25 Oct 79 p 7 LD

[Report on Angel Luis de la Calle 24 October interview "with the five members of the El Salvador revolutionary junta": "No Political Prisoners or Clandestine Prisons Found in El Salvador"--report as published; interview only provides replies from three individuals]

[Text] Question: The general amnesty decree has already come into force. Whom does this decree affect, since you have denied the existence of political prisoners? What has been done to investigate the fate of detainees who have become missing persons?

Colonel Gutierrez: After we received the lists of prisoners and missing persons from the mothers' committee, we instructed the chiefs of the various security forces to report to us on these matters. We subsequently held meetings with them. Their replies were categorical: There are no political prisoners or clandestine prisons. It is regrettable that so many people have disappeared. Their fate will be the subject of an investigation to be carried out by the Attorney General's Office, once we have finished setting up this judicial body.

Question: International observers have pointed out the existence of flagrant contradictions between what is promised in the armed forces' proclamation and the violent incidents which have occurred over the last few days and in which many people were killed.

"Overnight Changes Are Impossible"

Colonel Gutierrez: We are aware of the existence of these doubts. But it should be realized that we are enduring the conditions of the past. Changes cannot be made overnight after the state of belligerency in which we have lived for the last few years. We are making efforts to speak with all the security forces and explain the new situation to them. We have issued very precise instructions to the various army corps that they should avoid confrontations. We have issued an appeal to all the people's organizations to reflect and to take part in the process.

Colonel Majano: I would like to enlarge on my comrade's reply. This is a very vexatious but explicable aspect. It is not strange that some disorders should occur, despite the armed forces' traditional discipline. But the armed forces' general will and collective and institutional attitude is one of support for the change.

Question: In the previous situation the armed forces seemed clearly involved in a political process with a very clearly defined ideological orientation. What is the junta doing to clarify both issues?

Colonel Gutierrez: One cannot speak of a typical military situation. The fact is that El Salvador's capitalists used to maneuver to secure military presidents. Constitutionally, the president is commander in chief of the armed forces. And that is how the situation deteriorated. And that is why we took action: The conflicts were so grave and so numerous that we were on the brink of a civil war, with no chance of a different outcome. We are prepared to carry out a process of internal purging in order to eliminate loyalties to the previous regime. But this cannot be done overnight. We cannot be left without officers.

Question: Some 70 percent of El Salvador's population consists of peasants living under subhuman conditions. They do not believe the junta's promises. Are you prepared to contemplate a genuine agrarian reform in the country?

Mario Andino: The peasants' representatives told us that they would like a member of the peasants' organizations to take part in the government. These proposals were very much taken into account in appointing Minister of Agriculture Enrique Alvarez. This man, who was twice dismissed from the government for attempting reforms in the country's agrarian structures, has conducted an agrarian reform experiment on his own land which has produced very good results and which will be implemented nationwide in El Salvador.

HONDURAS

TRADE EXPANSION TALKS WITH NICARAGUA REPORTED

PA301537 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Honduran-Nicaraguan negotiations are underway to broaden the list of products contained in the bilateral trade treaty in effect. The negotiations are being held in Managua and the Honduran delegation is headed by Economic Integration General Director Reina Zuniga.

It should be noted that the said bilateral commercial convention has been in effect since 1972. It must be added that this is the first time Honduras has negotiated with Nicaragua since the establishment of the new Nicaraguan Government.

UNION LEADER PRAISES GOVERNMENT'S LABOR STAND

PA301533 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Andres Victor Artilles, secretary general of the Confederation of Honduran Workers, has said that the incumbent administration has not displayed a hostile or negative attitude toward Honduran trade unions; rather, it has welcomed the labor movement's social concerns. It has promoted labor-management harmony as set forth in the current labor code.

The union leader said the armed forces' proclamations have never curtailed labor rights. On the contrary, they have implicitly favored union development. All this has permitted the creation of 256 unions throughout the country. Some of them have merged and others have remained inactive but the important thing is that unionism remains alive.

Artilles said governments have not only admitted the need to found unions and co-operatives but also the right to social security and peasants' incorporation into the social process through the technical advice, assistance and credit entailed in land reform.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Tegucigalpa, 11 Oct--The Honduran Ministry of Foreign Relations today appointed Humberto Lopez Villamil and Rafael Leiva Vivas to the posts of ambassadors to Mexico and Nicaragua, respectfully. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA]

NICARAGUA

PCD ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PA301507 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 9 PA

[Communique issued by the Democratic Conservative Party in Managua 19 October]

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], moved by the desire to contribute through constructive public criticism, expresses its concern over a number of situations which have a negative impact on the national unity that is so necessary for implementation of the "national production" program, to which all Nicaraguans are committed as an expression of our confidence in the program of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

These situations, among others, are:

1. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has a historic commitment, recorded in its government program, to establish a Council of State, with which the junta will share legislative functions. And we note with great concern that the council has not yet been established. Instead, inconsistent excuses are being made which delay the perfect functioning of state organizations.
2. Pursuant to Decree No 3 of 20 July and the junta decree of 8 August which supplemented and expanded it, the state, through the competent organizations, began to confiscate land belonging to Somozists. However, the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) has recently tolerated, permitted and promoted the occupation of land owned by Nicaraguans which is not provided for by the aforementioned decrees or covered by the guidelines of the economic area No 2.10 of the junta program. These occupations are being carried out on the basis of unsubstantiated denunciations, which is a violation of the rights of the legitimate owners, and creates anxiety and unrest and the consequent limitation of national production.

The PCD program clearly establishes progressive criteria by stating that "the state will see that private property fulfills its social function," and by calling for "an agrarian reform that serves as an essential instrument of our people's development and transformation." However, we believe that this integral agrarian reform, like all socioeconomic reforms that are necessary within the revolutionary guidelines of the junta program, must be carried out with strict respect for order, law and justice.

3. The Civil Defense Committees (called Sandinist) [CDS], have assumed, in their strategic and tactical organization, the role of partisan and sectarian organizations, institutionalizing their operation outside the margin of the law and despite the fact that their existence is not provided for in the junta program and without consideration of the fact that in the communities and neighborhoods there also exist other democratic and pluralist sectors which had a definite part in the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship.

The fact that the CDS are on the one hand, organizations attached to the Sandinist party and on the other are assigned tasks of cooperation with the state (issuance of visas, passports, licenses, license plates, job appointments and so forth) is a contradiction which sows distrust and promotes disunity.

The PCD feels that the timely idea of organizing the people is being discredited by the use of the aforementioned procedures which convert [the CDS] into instruments of pressure against our people, something that we cannot accept.

The idea of creating and promoting such mass organizations to watch over the citizens as they carry out their private activities generates repugnance and indignation among Nicaraguans.

4. In all countries of the world the law of guarantees constitutes an inherent safeguard of the necessary individual freedom for the social, economic and political development of peoples. Consequently the failure to promulgate the law of guarantees constitutes a dangerous vacuum which leaves the citizenry without any instrument with which to counteract the abuses inherent in public power. Therefore the PCD demands the immediate promulgation of the law, with legal exceptions which may be necessary as to the goods and persons who are under investigation for crimes committed against the people during the genocidal Somoquist regime.

Despite the foregoing, the PCD appreciates the efforts being made by the present Government of National Reconstruction and is prepared to cooperate to insure that the conquests won by the generous blood of Nicaragua's best sons and the effort of all Nicaraguans will lead to the success of the revolution. The PCD feels that it is necessary for constructive criticism to exist and to function truly. It can in no way renounce such criticism, because to do would be to discredit and make ineffective the present period of national reconstruction, which is based on ideological pluralism and the unity of all Nicaraguans.

[Signed] Executive National Council of the Democratic Conservative Party.

Editorial Response

PA301313 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Oct 79 p 3 PA

[First part of editorial: "Regarding the PCD Communique"]

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) yesterday released a communique signed by its executive council. The document makes certain statements that might confuse our people regarding certain aspects of our national life, and for this reason we think it necessary to express our views on those statements.

Referring to the Council of State, the PCD communique notes that "we view with great concern the fact that the council has not yet been constituted, while inconsistent excuses are made which delay any improvement of the functioning of the organs of the state."

It seems to us that this observation by the PCD has not been correctly stated. In the first place, several of the organizations which were to have been included in the Council of State under the Government of National Reconstruction program have either been modified or no longer exist, as is the case of the National Patriotic Front, the United People's Movement, the Broad Opposition Front and the Group of 12. So the plan regarding the formation of the Council would have to be modified. We really doubt that the PCD was unaware of this or that it refuses to acknowledge the fact that the structure of certain political organizations has been modified.

Which "inconsistent excuses" are you referring to, gentlemen of the PCD? Perhaps you ignore the fact that it takes time, talks and discussions to propose new ways of organizing the Council of State? Or do you think our leaders are disciples of Merlin the magician?

Besides, the need to create institutions to improve the state bodies is determined by practice, not by imagination. When the plans for the constitution of the Council of State were conceived, they were based on the needs inherent in a specific situation; but it turns out that that situation has changed, and the organizations which existed at the time no longer exist. This necessarily leads to a change in the Council of State concept. One cannot go around creating bodies that are dissociated from reality.

It is not that the Council will not be created, but that the factors which must be considered in connection with its constitution have now changed and we must once again plan the conditions under which it must be created. That is fundamentally what we must bear in mind.

Further on, the communique notes "that in accordance with Decree No 3 of 20 July and its addition and expansion through a decree issued on 8 August by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the state, through its corresponding agencies, began seizing land which used to belong to Somozists. Nonetheless, the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) has lately tolerated, permitted and promoted the occupation of land owned by Nicaraguans who are not included in the decrees mentioned above or in the guidelines of the economic area No 2.10 of the program of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Such occupations are carried out in accordance with denunciations that are not previously substantiated, a situation which violates the rights of the legitimate owners while creating anxiety and unease and limiting national production."

Our Sandinist peoples revolution has been very clear in defining the mechanisms through which this type of problem is resolved. In this country, any citizen who feels discriminated against can file his complaint with the proper agency. There is nothing to prevent anyone from doing this. As a matter of fact, the idea is for these agencies to help those people who, although not Somozists or connected with Somozism, have for one reason or another been affected, and resolve their problems in a climate of harmony and justice. But, of course, criticism must be made correctly and constructively, not with the intention of causing harm but of contributing to our revolution. We do not believe the PCD gentlemen are unaware of this situation as this has been repeated on countless occasions.

In this country, Somozists are the only ones who can feel anxiety or uneasiness, because it was precisely against their system that we constructed the new Nicaraguan society. Why then should non-Somozists or those not connected with Somozism feel uneasy when anything not to their liking can be discussed with the proper agencies and their problems can be resolved? We see no reason for "anxiety and unease." Nevertheless, let us ask ourselves: Why does the PCD present things in such a way?

Worse yet, the PCD states that INRA is promoting this situation, which is contrary to the spirit of the national reconstruction government's program. That sounds to us like a provocation. Irregularities are the last thing this revolution promotes. But if these irregularities do exist, it is very bold to state olympian-like that a state agency is promoting them. Those irregularities that do exist occur as a logical consequence of 45 years of irregularities which we must gradually overcome. In order to accomplish this the revolution has placed the necessary instruments at the service of our people.

As regards the social function of private property, things have also been well defined. The private property owned by Somozists or by elements of Somozism is being seized. Property owned by non-Somozists must undoubtedly fulfill its social function: to be at the service of national production--that is, of our people's needs. Thus with its reference to this in its program, the PCD is not discovering America. What they probably want our people to believe is that they invented the thesis about the social function of private property, when this in fact has been defined by the Sandinist peoples revolution on the basis of our current economic and social conditions.

Editorial Support for CDS

PA301336 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 3 PA

[Second and last part of editorial: "Regarding the PCD Communique"]

[Text] Further on, the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCD) notes that "in their strategic and tactical organization the civilian Defense Committees (known as Sandinist) [CDS] have assumed the role of partisan and sectarian organizations, institutionalizing their functions outside the law. But their functions are not contemplated in the program of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Neither do these committees take into consideration the fact that in the communities and neighborhoods there are also other democratic and pluralistic sectors which participated with determination in the overthrow of Somoza's dynastic dictatorship."

If the Defense Committees are known as Sandinist, it is because our people are Sandinist, not because of anybody's whim. These committees fulfill the task of defending our revolution in every sense, and they constitute the primary form of organization of our citizens so they can participate in the solution of our country's problems. In order to do this, the CDS must coordinate their activities with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the state. Why would such a situation be considered abnormal? It is something elemental, logical, marked by revolutionary principles.

The basic responsibility for promoting and defending the revolution constitutes a basic principle of our revolutionary process. Our people have assumed that responsibility through the CDS.

Could it be that the PCD does not want our people to organize in order to defend the revolution, but instead wants them to leave the doors open to the counterrevolution so it can destroy their loftiest aspirations?

In view of the need to defend the revolution, there is no valid argument to question the CDS, absolutely none.

Moreover, the duty of the democratic and pluralistic elements who participated with determination in the overthrow of the Somozist dynastic dictatorship is to join the CDS, adopting a stand in keeping with our country's reality and following in the orientation of our vanguard, the FSLN, which is the expression of the people's will. Those people do not have to be "taken into consideration." They are the ones who must consider their responsibility toward our people and our revolution.

Moreover, it seems to us that it is ill-intentioned to affirm that the CDS are an instrument of pressure to be used against the people, as the FCD has stated, because they constitute an expression of the people's firm determination to defend, consolidate and develop the revolutionary process.

We do not see why this must elicit the "repugnance and indignation" of the Nicaraguan character. Could it be that the FCD members are thinking about the character of some special type of Nicaraguans?

Regarding the constitutional guarantee of civil rights, we must remind the FCD (let us make it clear we do not believe they are that naive) that we are experiencing a national emergency and that such a situation has not made possible a good many things. This situation will have to be normalized. In any event, we must once again explain that our revolution has defined the mechanisms needed to resolve the problems that arise.

If the FCD really sought "to contribute through constructive and public criticism" and is willing to cooperate so that "the revolution is successfully brought about," it seems to us that they should have presented the situation without tricks, without hidden attacks. We are not asking the FCD to give up its constructive criticism, but rather to start using it. But if they continue resorting to ill intentions in order to confuse our people with their so-called constructive criticism, we feel they can hardly become part of our revolutionary process.

What they did with that communique is dishonest. It is a mockery of the dignity of our people.

On one occasion, our general of free men stated: "Our ignorance has always been exploited by the rascals who have lived off the people's blood." That is why we must remain alert, so they cannot deceive us with their apparently constructive phrases which at heart are poisoned.

To conclude we would like to give an example of the damage the FCD gentlemen are doing to the revolution with their communique. It turns out that the document in question was published abroad by AFP. This means that the famous communique is giving a false and tendentious image abroad, which is aimed at discrediting our revolutionary process.

Once again we make the observation: We do not believe the FCD members are so stupid they did not realize the effects of their communique on the foreign information media and international opinion. That too points to their ill intentions.

We must fight these things as forcefully as we fought Somozism, for they are simply playing along with the counterrevolution.

Let us increase production, let us crush counterrevolution.

Free fatherland or death.

WORKERS PROTEST, UNION LEADER RELEASED

PA311457 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 26 Oct 79 p 5 PA

[Excerpts] More than 20 workers of Plywood of Nicaragua stopped working the day before yesterday to protest the arrest of Marvin Siles, one of their union leaders. Siles was arrested Tuesday night in his home and was released yesterday morning after his coworkers exerted pressure to obtain his release.

Marvin Siles, who was already released and working, told us the following: "I was arrested yesterday at 2230 in my home in Tipitapa. I unofficially learned that I was being investigated because of my alleged membership in the Anti-Somozist Peoples Militias [MILPAS]. I do not know anything about MILPAS. I am sure they disappeared after the insurrection which overthrew the Somozist dictatorship."

He added: "I was never interrogated at the jail. They were thinking of sending me to the security office in Managua but my coworkers went on strike this morning on my behalf and I was released. The only thing I know is that, although I was released and have resumed work, I am still being investigated. I have been asked to go to the command this afternoon."

ARTICLE WARNS WORKING CLASS HAS BEEN DEPRIVED OF PROPER ROLE

PA301812 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 24 Oct 79 p 2 PA

[Article by Eduardo Gorki: "The Working Class Should Be at the Vanguard of the Revolution"]

[Text] In the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, the working class played the most belligerent and revolutionary role in the battle against the Somoza military dictatorship. It bore the brunt of the long strikes, demonstrations, armed struggle and, above all, the brunt of repression. The Sandinist revolution would not have been successful without the support of the working class.

Since the working class is the most exploited class, it is the class that is always present in any revolution. Throughout our nation's history, the working class, together with the peasantry, had been manipulated by bourgeois interests, led into bloody struggles, deceived and betrayed. Yet it always responded to the struggle, and it responded to the revolutionary process.

Objective historical circumstances kept the working class from leading the process but it made the process possible. However, it is the only revolutionary class that has not been given its proper historic place, to the extent that some policemen mock and assume negative attitudes toward its protests. They have even mocked dead workers, and that is a fact. Just yesterday at police headquarters a Sandinist policeman ridiculed the workers' protests and even dead workers. The most stupid thing he could have said is that the revolution is only costing the Sandinist front and not the workers. What does this attitude show? It shows that some Sandinist front members are unaware of the worker's vital importance to the revolutionary process and that they are not interested in the current situation of the working class. Thus they exclude the working class from the revolutionary struggle. It is necessary to insist on the need to explain to these petit bourgeois what the working class is. But the Sandinist front leaders and the unexploited classes will not do that. The working class must do it itself and prove it with its revolutionary struggle for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism.

If this revolution is not costing the working class, then it is not a real revolution that serves its class interests. Many workers died; some were tortured or incarcerated. Many of their children who were students had similar experiences. Yet some doubt is still being cast over the revolutionary nature of the working class, it can be surmised from all this that the working class is not being regarded as an active and leading class. History and the working class itself will teach a lesson to those who seem to disregard the most elementary laws of social development and Marxism.

ORTEGA CALLS FOR REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

PA311730 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has called for revolutionary unity around the Sandinist movement saying that division is synonymous with counterrevolution. Ortega, who also belongs to the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate, spoke at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the guerrilla warfare in Bocay.

The Bocay heroes, he said, laid down their lives not for the sake of adventure but to lay the organizational groundwork so the Sandinist front could gain a footing among the people and carry out the victorious 19 July insurrection.

Junta member Moises Hassan also spoke. He said the main danger of counterrevolution is not armed harassment. That can easily be put down. The main danger is the confusion it sows among the people.

BRIEFS

CUBAN TEACHERS--At the request of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA), 157 Cuban professors will arrive shortly in Nicaragua to render their services to a number of ranches the INRA administers in various agricultural communities throughout the country. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Oct 79 p 8 PA]

ARMY APPOINTMENTS--The general headquarters of the Sandinist People's Army has announced that companero Osmin Torres Jimenez has been appointed the army's general finance officer to replace companera Nora Astorga. Companero Marco Antonio Somarriba has become a member of the General Command of the Sandinist National Police. Somarriba had been in charge of the people's militias. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Oct 79 pp 1, 10 PA]

ECONOMIC-ENERGY MISSION--Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, deputy minister of energy and mines of Venezuela, has announced that the objective of the governmental mission sent by Venezuela to Nicaragua is to encourage the Central American country to join the Latin American Energy Organization. The Venezuelan deputy minister also noted that this country plans to use "flexibility" in applying its "Central American Oil Supply" program to Nicaragua. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Oct 79 pp 1, 8 PA]

HAVANA NOTES UN VOTING ON SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

FL311144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] On Tuesday after 19 vote counts the Cuban candidacy to the UN Security Council did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority, while Colombia refuses to withdraw its name and no other Latin American country seems willing to enter the race. The necessary majority is 97 votes, but the Cuban candidacy only received 79 votes while Colombia received 66 votes.

Last Friday the 13th vote count resulted in a 79 to 75 votes in favor of Cuba to occupy the seat which, at the end of the year, will be vacated by Bolivia.

U.S., Chinese, French 'Pressure'

FL311339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpt] Observers are convinced that the reason for the stalemate in the voting is the pressure exerted by the United States, France and China in promoting the Colombian candidacy as a means of dividing the General Assembly vote and take away backing from Cuba, preventing it from being elected.

Sources close to the Colombian mission have indicated that that country's position of not withdrawing after having been defeated on 19 occasions affects the prestige of Ambassador Indalecio Lлевano who was president of the General Assembly last year.

Aspirations for Seat Defended

PA010340 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The UN General Assembly once again postponed until Friday the election of the remaining member of the Security Council after neither Cuba nor Colombia won the necessary two-thirds vote in the six rounds of voting on 30 October. In the six vote counts Cuba maintained a lead over Colombia. Although Cuba has been defeated on three previous occasions, it maintains its aspirations despite what is viewed as a maneuver of the United States, China and Western capitalist countries to block Cuba's access to the UN Security Council.

The Cuban delegation to the United Nations submitted a document which denounced those pressures. The declaration stated that during the past few days the United Nations has become the stage for a battle which once again shows U.S. arrogance, prepotency and obstinacy in international politics.

The note added that the U.S. Government has decided to transfer to the United Nations the implacable blockade which it has maintained against Cuba for 19 years. The document stressed that, in this way, the U.S. Government has converted what in reality should have been a simple act of electing a country to fill the seat which belongs to Latin America in the Security Council, into a brutal challenge not only to Cuba's right but also to the nonaligned and developing countries' right to have a voice in the Security Council to express their concerns, defend their interests and implement the decisions adopted by the chiefs of state or government during the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana.

The Cuban delegation to the United Nations charged that, by mobilizing all the resources which its enormous economic and military power makes possible, resorting to political pressure, flattery and even bribes, the United States has arrogantly stated that Cuba's presence in the Security Council is unacceptable and it has made its decision to block Cuba's legitimate aspiration an issue of U.S. prestige, authority and power.

The document added: By blocking Cuba, an attempt is being made to silence the desires for ending unequal trade, promoting the industrialization of developing countries, opening markets to our countries' products, improving financial conditions, changing the unjust, inefficient international monetary system, canceling the debt of states in the most disadvantageous conditions, and alleviating the debts of developing countries.

In truth, what is unacceptable to the United States is that Cuba is the firm spokesman of the movement which represents three fourths of the international community. That is why the regrettable incident taking place in the UN General Assembly has stopped being an unequal confrontation between the arrogant superpower and a small island since the vote has shown that up to 84 countries have expressed support of Cuba's candidacy. As the document stated, Cuba greets that support which is not only for our country but for the aspirations of peace, international detente, people's right to independence and true new international economic order. These principles were clearly and vigorously defended by nonaligned President Fidel Castro in his recent appearance before the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

The note of the Cuban delegation to the United Nations added: If Cuba's aspiration was solely based on national desire, if on obtaining a seat in the Security Council Cuba were to express only the interests of Cuban or of Latin America, Cuba would have given up its aspiration despite the votes in its support and would have acted in favor of Latin American unity which is sacred to our country. But, the note stressed, Cuba's aspiration includes the aspiration of the nonaligned movement. Furthermore, it stated that after the United States has openly and clearly tried to block the Cuban presence, confusing the 1979 United Nations with the 1962 OAS, it is evident that something more than the right of Cuba or the developing countries is being decided upon in this election. The principle of the United Nations' democratic ability is at stake, and Cuba will defend it to the end.

OAS ASSEMBLY SHOWS 'CHANGING TIMES' IN LATIN AMERICA

FL010204 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Nov 79 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Excerpts] The Ninth OAS General Assembly which opened in La Paz, Bolivia on 22 October and ended today has shown how much times have changed in Latin America. What for years had been a forum where Yankee imperialism showed its power, imposed its views and dictated its hegemonic laws, has become a field in which voices differ from the old submissive chorus and possess tones of rebellion, dignity and independent will.

Yes, it is true that times have changed on this continent. Mr Cyrus Vance, the North American secretary of state, confirmed this. He went to La Paz, delivered a speech at the meeting and left ahead of schedule claiming that the altitude of the Bolivian capital--3,400 meters above sea level--had affected him. However, it was not the altitude of La Paz that forced Cyrus Vance to leave rather hastily, but the airs of rebellion that were circulating at the assembly.

The La Paz declaration approved at the conclusion of deliberations shows that the balance of forces within the OAS has changed and that the countries which have maintained progressive positions attained the possible, although not the desirable, at this Ninth OAS General Assembly.

The final declaration--promoted by the Andean Group consisting of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia--reports some aspects of the debates which show the keynote of the assembly. It expresses the concern of Venezuela, Jamaica, Grenada and Panama over the U.S. military deployment in the Caribbean, saying that it aggravates tension, threatens peace and constitutes an insult to the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Caribbean nations.

There also was a protest in La Paz against the economic pressures used by the United States against Latin American countries. The recent North American maneuver of announcing the sale of 35,000 tons of U.S. strategic tin reserves, which will seriously harm Bolivia, was cited as an example. The fight for support for Bolivia and its demand for an outlet to the sea, which was taken away from it in an unfair war a century ago, was another matter debated at this ninth OAS meeting. It provoked Chile's anger and withdrawal from the meeting.

Condemnation of human rights violations in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and El Salvador also had great repercussions at the meeting.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya said that if the OAS wants to continue on the path of history it would have to truly assume the role of a forum for information, negotiation and consultation between the Latin American community and the United States. He asserted that it depends on the political will of OAS member countries if the organization is to live its last moments or its first days in a new world.

In summary, today's OAS is not the OAS of the past. And this is something Mr Cyrus Vance understood in La Paz at 3,400 meters above sea level. This is enough to cause vertigo to any representative of imperialism.

HAVANA: FPL DOCUMENT CONDEMNS EL SALVADOR JUNTA

PA311915 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] El Salvador's Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] have reported that the civilian-military junta established by U.S. imperialism in this Central American country has intensified repression against the people, particularly against the workers. A document released in Havana says that since the junta replaced genocidal Carlos Humberto Romero's regime, massacres in which dozens of people have been killed with grapeshot and bayonets, by decapitation or dismemberment have continued.

The FPL says more than 60 people were killed as police put down a labor strike at the Lido bakery. Forty others were killed when the National Guard charged a peaceful demonstration staged in San Salvador in solidarity with the occupiers of ministries and churches. Finally, the document urges worldwide revolutionary and progressive forces to give moral and material support to the Salvadoran people in their struggle to achieve true liberation.

RAUL CASTRO DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIAN CELEBRATION

FL311202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday left for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the head of a delegation which will participate in the ceremonies commemorating the 25th anniversary of the start of the [Algerian] liberation struggle.

The delegation also includes commander of the revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Levi Farah, minister-president of the State Committee for Construction; and Pelegrin Torras, vice foreign minister.

The delegation was bid farewell at the airport by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Council of State and Ministers; Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; and other members of the Central Committee and government leaders.

CEMA MEETING PARTICIPANTS VISIT COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY

FL312106 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The ministers of communications of CEMA member countries who are attending since yesterday the 17th meeting of the standing committee for telecommunications and postal services at the Palace of Conventions today visited the main offices of our country's Communications Ministry. The distinguished visitors were received by Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications and member of the PCC Central Committee.

During the tour of the ministry the delegations visited the center for national long-distance calls and the postage museum, among other areas. During the visit the delegations were extensively briefed on the ministry's tasks and ongoing construction projects in the sphere of telecommunications and postal services.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ANGOLAN HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION

Trip to Isle of Youth

FL302003 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1926 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Angolan Construction Minister Horacio Braz da Silva and his delegation have arrived on the Isle of Youth. The delegation, accompanied by Arnaldo Diaz, Cuban construction sector representative in Angola, visited the installations of the national museum, formerly Modelo Prison, and the Saydi Vieira Dias school where Angolan students are studying.

Matanzas Area Visited

FL310034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Angolan Construction and Housing Minister Horacio Braz da Silva has visited the Matanzas livestock breeding enterprise where he was received by its director Jose Llanusa, member of the provincial party committee. The Angolan official heads a delegation that is visiting our country at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

The Angolan delegation visited in Matanzas Province the town of Triunvirato, a semiboarding primary school and a rural basic secondary school [words indistinct]. At those places the visitors were given data on the area's economic and social development.

Meanwhile, Angolan provincial state finance delegates have visited the Havana People's Government Provincial Assembly. The delegates are interested in the implementation of the economic management and planning system, particularly aspects concerning their specialties.

Arrival in Cienfuegos

FL311942 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] A People's Republic of Angola delegation led by Construction and Housing Minister Horacio Braz da Silva has stressed upon arrival in Cienfuegos its interest in observing firsthand the economic and social development of that province.

The delegation was welcomed at the foot of the plane's ramp by Felix Hernandez, member of the provincial party executive bureau, who told Da Silva it was an honor to have an Angolan delegation in Cienfuegos. Hernandez added that scores of Cienfuegos construction workers had performed internationalist missions for the reconstruction of that nation in recent years.

The Angolan delegation is visiting Cuba in response to an invitation of the State Committee for Construction. The principal purpose of its visit is to further expand ties of cooperation in the construction field.

AFP: ANTI-CASTRO STATION REPORTEDLY LOCATED IN SIERRA MAESTRA

PA302040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, 30 Oct 9AFP)--A pirate anti-Castro radio station called Radio Libertad Cubana that AFP monitored on shortwave here last night has reported it is broadcasting from a free portion of the Sierra Maestra in the eastern part of the island.

The real existence in Cuban territory of the station that claimed to be the news organ of the Cuban Armed Forces stationed in the eastern mountains was questioned by a source close to the Cuban Government. It is probably another U.S. maneuver because the station can only be located abroad, the source added.

On 7130 khz in the 41-meter band, Radio Libertad Cubana transmitted for almost an hour from 2100 (0200 GMT) the voice of a so-called Commander David, curiously the same pseudonym used by Fidel Castro during the first years of his struggle in the Sierra Maestra against Fulgencio Batista's regime.

That is not the only similarity with the Castroite revolution because the pirate station also claims to belong to a so-called Radio Rebelde, the name used by the bearded guerrillas' [los barbudos] station more than 20 years ago.

The source in question said there are 250,000 peasants in the Sierra who are all revolutionaries, capable of destroying the station if it should transmit from Cuba.

Stations similar to Radio Libertad Cubana, opposed to the Castroite regime, were heard in Cuba during the early days of the revolution. They included Radio Swan and Radio Calman which transmitted from a number of keys and islets near Cuba until they stopped working about 15 years ago.

Obviously Cuban judging from his strong accent, Commander David spent an hour harshly attacking the Castroite regime and communism.

However, strong interference that the announcer attributed to jamming by Cuban officials made Commander David's editorial almost indistinct. Commander David then thanked the station's technicians for their efforts while still on the air.

The station did not give any details as to the size of the Cuban Armed Forces or their program of action. Apparently the station is geared solely to criticizing the regime. Reference to the real revolution of the Cuban people which is starting to bear fruit went unexplained.

The single reference to the future was made in the reading of the poem, "Mi Bandera," by late Cuban poet Bonifacio Birne. One of its stanzas reads: "If my flag is some day cut into little pieces, our dead will still lift up their arms to defend it."

Commander Camilo Cienfuegos read the poem immediately following Batista's fall before a large crowd gathered in front of the presidential palace in Havana. The 20th anniversary of his death in a plane accident had been marked on 28 October, a day before the transmission.

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR PROBLEMS NOTED AT UNION CONFERENCE

FL261702 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1606 GMT 26 Oct 79 FL

[Text] In an event of this importance where we gather to analyze the work done and establish new and more ambitious objectives, we always remember with emotion the comrades who have died over these years of hard revolutionary work. Pedro Fernandez, secretary general of the construction trade union, began reading with these words the main report to the fifth national conference of that labor organization being held at the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC.

We especially remember, he added, Armando Mestre Martinez, the heroic construction worker, one of the attackers of the Moncada barracks and Granma expeditionary whose death left to the working class the legacy of his example of courage and unselfishness.

The report, which will be examined by the more than 300 delegates attending the conference, is 52-pages long, covering all problems of the construction sector with a deep critical sense.

It can be asserted that in 1978 approximately 30 percent of the equipment was not used due to breakdowns, notes the main report to the fifth national conference of the construction trade union being held at the CTC. The negative factors contributing to this high rate of breakdown were lack of spare parts, improper maintenance and poor handling. Regarding productive utilization of equipment, Cienfuegos Province alone had an overall 50-percent rate. Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces had the lowest utilization rate with 36 and 38 percent, respectively.

It was emphasized that the equipment breakdown rate in the Construction Ministry is significantly high throughout the ministry--an average of between 25 and 35 percent of total working hours.

The main report read at the construction union's fifth national conference which opened this morning points out the largest problems and difficulties in the construction sector at present which, for the most part, are the same as last year's. The top ones are the high rate of absenteeism and failure to fully use the work day. Low productivity levels, delays in distribution of supplies, projects pending foreign assistance, and deficits in construction resources and labor in some provinces are also underscored.

Other problems in the construction sector include the serious unfulfillment [of production plans] by plants making prefabricated parts, primarily for railroads. Other difficulties noted were the low utilization rate of equipment, lack of qualified personnel, and lack organization in work projects.

BRIEFS

UN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--On the occasion of the commemoration of the 34th anniversary of the day of the UN, a reception was held at the Cuban UN offices located at J and 25th Streets, Vedado. The reception was attended by PCC Central Committee members Raul Roa and Elena Gil, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly and president of the Movement for the Peace and Independence of the Peoples, respectively. Others in attendance were First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and Pelegrin Torras, also vice foreign minister, as well as representatives of UN, FAO and UNESCO specialized organs and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. The guests were welcomed by Miguel A. d'Estefano, Federico de Cordoba and Gloria Morales, members of the Cuban UN Association Administrative Council. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Oct 79 FL]

NICARAGUAN EDUCATORS VISIT--Nicaraguan education trade union leaders have visited the headquarters of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] in this capital where they were received by Julio Reyes, secretary general of the education and science trade union, and Raul Ferrer, vice education minister. The delegation is headed by the general coordinator of the Nicaraguan [education] association and includes Sandinist teachers and other fighters against the Somoza tyranny. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL]

BOLIVIAN WOMEN TOUR OF FMC--A Bolivian Women's Democratic Federation delegation headed by (Rosa Perez) and (Maria Miranda) Thursday visited the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) offices in San Jose de las Lajas, Havana Province. At the invitation of the FRM National Directorate, the Bolivian women arrived in San Jose de las Lajas accompanied by FMC National Committee member Idalea Gonzalez after holding a meeting with Juana Teresa Leyva, FMC secretary general in Havana Province. The Bolivian leaders are interested in FMC achievements and functions for the purpose of gathering the best experiences and applying them as much as possible to their organization which was founded in July 1979 when the organization's first congress was held. The San Jose de las Lajas FMC is studying Bolivia. Therefore, the Bolivian leaders delivered a document that contains the agreements and resolutions adopted at their congress and data on that South American nation. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Oct 79 FL]

ECUADOREAN DELEGATION AT ICAP--A meeting was held at the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples [ICAP] with the Ecuadorean delegation headed by Gen Antonio Morales, director of that country's National Institute of Higher Education. Eusebio Leal, director of Havana City's historic museum, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the institute and referred to the historic relations between the two countries in a brief statement. For the Ecuadorean side, Gen Antonio Morales expressed gratitude for the generous courtesies accorded to the delegation on behalf of its 18 members. He stated that this welcome commits them to reciprocate the friendship between the two peoples. Morales presented the medal of the institute he heads to ICAP President Rene Rodriguez. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1433 GMT 24 Oct 79 FL]

CARIBBEAN CONFRONTATION BETWEEN PRESS, GOVERNMENTS NOTED

FL301620 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 24 Oct 79 p 4 FL

[By Trevor Yearwood]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados (CANA)--Suddenly the Caribbean press has been catapulted into its own headlines in a fracture of usually cordial, though not warm, relations between journalists and the centres of political power in a number of states.

Thus newspapers and radio stations are finding themselves not only disseminators of the news at this challenging phase of Caribbean development, but also at the centre of the news.

So often nowadays the issues in which sections of the press find themselves disputants with governments and ruling parties, jostle in the main columns with top stories on economic, social, political and other material generally styled "hard" news.

The barbs have been coming largely from Guyana, Jamaica and Grenada, directed both at systems within the state and, in the case of Grenada and Guyana, against regional systems also.

Significantly, they are the three led by parties which have avowed themselves socialist, and which have been insisting a conspiracy exists between external agencies and internal elements to destabilise the administration and subvert their efforts for economic and social transformation.

The problems seem to have grown rapidly in the wake of the non-aligned summit conference in Havana last month, and there is the likelihood that the US-USSR-Cuba dispute over troops and the positions taken by Caribbean community states will further aggravate the regional politico/press discord.

In the case of Jamaica and Guyana, the squabbling have brought at least two recent libel suits from high government officials against the "GLEANER" (Jamaica) and the "CATHOLIC STANDARD" (Guyana).

The general tone of the verbal attacks by governments and parties is that counter-revolutionaries are active, aiming at overthrow, and find the press a convenient vehicle through which to pursue their objectives.

Counters to this have been coming from the press, with regular reminders of stated constitutional rights to information, professional responsibility to all sections of the community, and expression of a determination not to be muzzled beyond the limits imposed by law.

At least one newspaper has been deliberately put out of action and another is limping along after running into government broadsides. The "TORCHLIGHT" newspaper in Grenada was closed down by the commander of the armed forces of Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), which accused it of trying to undermine a revolution that toppled the regime of flamboyant Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy last March 13.

The opposition "MIRROR" newspaper in Guyana is starved of newprint and its pages have dwindled, with closure possibility.

In Jamaica, the "GLEANER" is under heavy fire. The newspaper has been accused by government officials of publishing lies about the ruling Peoples National Party (PNP), undermining the confidence of the Jamaican people, degrading the Office of the Prime Minister, and of being the organ of the opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP).

"MIRROR" is the only one of the three claiming financing from an opposition party. It is aligned to the Marxist Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) headed by Dr Cheddi Jagan, a former premier.

But all three have at times been highly critical of their governments.

The economies of the three countries are beleaguered, with the governments searching for massive foreign aid to get them ticking again. Unemployment is high, there is inadequate investment, and trade has not reached the point where it could give the economy the type of bolstering the governments want.

Guyana and Jamaica in the past came up with measures--including a tightening up in the availability of foreign exchange, cuts in imports and a drive to increase exports--to beef up the economy, but both governments admit that the barriers to economic security are still high.

In Jamaica and Guyana, prices as well are high. Especially in Guyana, several commodities are in short supply, with blackmarketing rife. Against this backdrop, the Guyana and Jamaica governments have been under increasing pressure from labour unions and the opposition to do more to shore up the economy.

In this situation, there is sharper focus in three countries on the independent press, with opposition suggestions and attacks about government policies of the times making the headlines.

The "TORCHLIGHT" is a small independent newspaper with a circulation of about 4,000. Majority of the shares are held by managing director, D.M.B. Cromwell and the "EXPRESS" newspaper of Trinidad and Tobago.

As the lone newspaper in the 120-square mile island, it has been a target from time to time of government and pro-government factions. The then opposition had used it to condemn Sir Eric's human rights record and his handling of the economy.

But when opposition leader Maurice Bishop seized power in a pre-dawn coup and the new administration began to consolidate itself, the newspaper raised its critical voice. It was one of the first areas to feel what Mr Bishop has called the full weight of the revolution.

The bi-weekly ran into trouble with the PRG over the articles dealing with the detention of alleged supporters of the former government; the publication of parts of a book--"Inside Cuba Today" by Fred Ward--highly critical of Cuba; and allegations about the presence in Grenada of Russian and Cuban missile bases.

The PRG has also accused the newspaper of threatening the security of the island by publishing what it regarded as classified information, including the site of a Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) camp.

The prime minister's often-repeated claim is that the "TORCHLIGHT" is involved in an American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plan to destabilize the Grenada Government.

The "TORCHLIGHT" acting editor, Nick Joseph, indicated the newspaper had no plans to produce only the kind of news that suited the whims and fancies of the Grenada Government.

The mere sabre-rattling stage was passed when in late July the Ministry of National Security threatened with immediate detention any individual, group or newspaper found revealing or attempting to reveal national security information. [paragraph continues]

The ministry, in a press release signed by the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Lieutenant Colonel Hudson Austin, mentioned the "TORCHLIGHT" as the chief offender.

Between July and October there was a number of verbal attacks from the government, the most recent apparently triggered by the newspaper's reporting on the attitude of some members of the Rastafarian movement to the revolution.

The "TORCHLIGHT" quoted Rastafarians as saying they had become disenchanted because the government had not kept a promise to Grenadians of early general elections and, to the Rastafarians, of and for farming.

Members of the long-haired, love-preaching group in favour of marijuana usage, have also said guns were being turned on them in the hills and that Rastafarian children were being barred from schools.

The Rastafarians, according to the newspaper, were planning to stage a big demonstration to draw governments attention to their complaints.

But Rastafarian members of the PRA, some with bayonets in hand, took to the streets in a snap protest, marching from army headquarters to the "TORCHLIGHT" newspaper offices, in support of the government.

Lieutenant Colonel Austin later announced that the government was closing down the newspaper "until further notice" in the interest of "peace, order and national security."

He described the claims made by the Rastafarians in the newspaper report as false, but the blame was put squarely on the shoulders of the newspapers, rather than the Rastafrians.

"All these and other vicious lies on the part of the "TORCHLIGHT" now and in the past have clearly been to stir up the maximum amount of confusion and unrest in the country," the commander said.

The announcement over the government-owned "Radio Free Grenada" ended: "There are still some people in the country who still do not seem to realise that there is a revolution in our country. They will simply have to learn the hard way. Long live the Peoples Revolutionary Government. Forward ever, backward never."

Across on the South American mainland, in Guyana, "MIRROR" in the last two months has been turned from a daily to a week-end publication living on what it calls "ends" and "rejects" of newsprint from the government-owned "CHRONICLE," its supplier.

At the end of August the situation was so gloomy that "MIRROR" invited journalists and press attaches from foreign embassies to witness what it expected to be the final run.

The newspaper's problems arise from the requirement that importation of newsprint, printing equipment and materials should be only by import licensing. The newspaper made a futile court bid to get the requirement scrapped.

It won a case in the lower court, but lost in the court of appeal, which ruled that the requirement does not abridge the constitutional right to freedom of expression.

Editor Janet Jagan, however, feels that the ultimate goal of the government is the silencing of criticism. On several occasions, she told journalists, the newspaper had suffered from maximum administrative delaying tactics by the government in the issuing of important licences. The outcome was the closure of the newspaper on four previous occasions, she said.

Two years ago, the newspaper published and printed by the "New Guyana Company Limited" was told it would no longer be granted import licences, and would have to purchase supplies from the "CHRONICLE."

Since then, she added, the "MIRROR" felt the squeeze whenever the rival newspaper suffered a shortage of newsprint and was forced to pay whatever price "CHRONICLE" demanded. The last was said to be reflecting a 50 percent hike.

The editor said that in August the "CHRONICLE" had informed the "MIRROR" that it would not be able to uplift the normal weekly quota of newsprint and could give no idea when the situation would return to normal. The "MIRROR," however, had information that the "CHRONICLE" had adequate supplies on hand, she said.

The Guyana Government has rejected the criticisms of its press policy, putting part of the blame on the state of the economy.

Deputy Prime Minister Dr Ptolemy Reid said the "MIRROR" would have to wait for an improvement in the economy before it can get further supplies of newsprint.

Dr Reid explained that, like other commodities, a foreign exchange budget was established for newsprint and a fall in international reserves led to a re-examination of priorities.

The "CHRONICLE" was also affected, he said, and was forced to discontinue publishing the evening "CITIZEN" newspaper. The "MIRROR" should have started to conserve in its use of newsprint by not publishing as regularly as it did when it had newsprint, he suggested.

At the same time, however, Dr Reid has indicated that government permission would not be given to the "MIRROR" to import five tons of newsprint given the newspaper by members of the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association (CPBA).

"Not every gift we accept in this country, never mind from whom we get it," he said.

The CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) and its Guyana correspondent, Mohamed Hamaludin, also received a volley from a member of Guyana's ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC), Festus Brotherson, Jr. His allegations included that the agency and its correspondent had allied themselves with "counter-revolutionaries" in Guyana.

The agency was also accused of highlighting information giving only the gloomy side of life in Guyana. The charges were rejected by CANA's general manager, Harry Mayers, as unwarranted and without foundation, and it was said the written evidence of the agency's work was within its files and accessible to all.

The Guyana accusations were in a way similar to those made against the "GLEANER" newspaper in Jamaica by members of the ruling Peoples National Party (PNP).

The "GLEANER" has been repeatedly accused of using unprincipled journalistic practices and of collaborating with the opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) to try to bring down the Michael Manley administration.

The accusations were intensified about a month ago when the Cuban ambassador, Ulises Estrada, delivered a scathing attack on the newspaper and also accused the JLP of launching an anti-Cuba campaign.

Mr Estrada claimed the "GLEANER" had told lies about the Cuban revolution. He said that as ambassador he could do nothing, but that there were many people who would fight the Cuban cause.

The "GLEANER" and the JLP interpreted the remarks as constituting a threat to Jamaicans and have called for the Jamaican Government to expel him. But Prime Minister Manley defended Senor Estrada and launched bitter attacks on the JLP and the "GLEANER," later joining other senior officials and supporters in a public demonstration.

Mr Manley said that his government would not hesitate to demand the removal of an ambassador who threatened Jamaica, but expressed the government's conviction that nothing the ambassador said had threatened or been intended to threaten Jamaicans.

The attack on the "GLEANER" reached the Jamaica Parliament in the form of motions seeking to have the body condemn the newspaper for allegedly trying to bring the Office of the Prime Minister into disrepute. The "GLEANER" answered its critics with a full-page advertisement in its own pages. The paper said it was on the peoples' side and stated it had no political axe to grind.

As the political charges against sections of the press continued to gather momentum, Antigua has sought to, as it were, pour some oil on inky waters.

The island's information minister believes the "verbal confrontation between some governments and sections of the media" has gone far enough and action should be taken towards resolving differences or misunderstandings.

Said the minister, Mr Hugh Marshall, at a broadcasting union conference: "Unlike those who regard the events of the last few weeks as a portent of crisis between governments and the media, I feel that an opportunity now exists for sensible and sensitive dialogue on the relationship between governments and the media on one hand and among governments, the media and the people on the other."

Antigua is willing to host such a meeting, and efforts have already been taken from St John's for the Commonwealth Broadcasting Union to involve itself in the initiatives.

The allegations and invective had soured traditional relations between the press and politicians. Closure of the "TORCHLIGHT" in the manner done and the tone of more recent criticism have a specific portent.

A task faces the Caribbean Press Council, merely a watch-dog body of administrators and journalists seeking to champion professionalism in the cause of the Caribbean as a whole.

BAHAMAS

NEW OPPOSITION LEADER ADDRESSES HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FL311917 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The new leader of the official opposition, Mr Norman Solomon, in a communication to the House this morning assured his colleagues that he will do his best to provide effective leadership for the opposition.

Mr Solomon said he was appreciative to the government and his other House colleagues for their offers of support and said he humbly pledged to do his best. The new leader of the official opposition in delivering his communication said it was the most important moment of his political career and asked for the prayers and encouragement of all. Mr Solomon made it clear that contrary to a major body of public opinion he did not seek other positions, saying that his own political ambitions never ran this far afield. And he denied strongly that the body which he will lead is any type of reincarnation of rebirth of the former United Bahamian Party [UBP]. Noting that there were few more vocal critics of the deficiencies of the now defunct UBP than himself, Mr Solomon said it will never be his intention or desire to awaken the dead. He said his main interest is in the future because in his works, that is where he will be spending the rest of his life.

Continuing, Mr Solomon said he fully recognized that the Bahamas is and for a very long time will remain a racially separated country--85 percent black and 15 percent white. And said he still believes that it is both undemocratic and unacceptable to imagine that the 15 percent should administer to the 85 percent. He added, however, that the 15 percent minority has every right through their equal rights in participation in this country's affairs. My colleagues and I, he said, do not believe in any kind of discrimination. Before concluding his communication Mr Solomon said, it is with this conviction that the two-party system in our country must be preserved and retained, but the survival of the system of democratic ingredients inherent within the two-party system, said Mr Solomon, are in grave danger of extinction.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

OIL WORKERS DEMAND NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY

FL312108 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Trinidad and Tobago Oilfields Workers Trade Union, the OWTU, has stepped up demands that the government nationalize foreign oil companies operating in the country. The secretary general of the OWTU, Mr Lionel (Bannister), said in his annual report that what happened in the oil industry and to Trinidad and Tobago was to a large measure decided by Texaco and Amoco. The country has no controlling interest in these two U.S.-based companies. Mr (Bannister) said further that unless the government and nationals of Trinidad and Tobago were in a position to make decisions affecting the national economy that Texaco and Amoco now make in their interest, they would not be able to bring about any meaningful solution to the fundamental economic and social problems that plague their societies.

A government-appointed commission named on the insistence of the OWTU is currently probing Texaco's activities. The government-owned Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company has half controlling interest in the U.S.-based Tesoro Company.

GUYANA

JAGAN SAYS WITHOUT REFORMS COUNTRY FACES CIVIL WAR

FL301451 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Guyana's opposition leader Cheddi Jagan has predicted that a civil war is likely to break out in his country unless the present Burnham regime takes steps to resolve the political crisis there. Speaking in Port-of-Spain, Dr Cheddi Jagan said the (?most) important issue facing the people in Guyana today was the unprincipled and unconstitutional manner in which the ruling People's National Congress foisted itself on the people. He pointed to the army's seizure of ballot boxes in the 1973 elections, what he termed patently false results of the [word indistinct] referendum and the legislation last year which gave rise to the present farcical assembly. Dr Jagan affirmed that until there is a political solution to the country's problems there would be further aggravation of the economic, social and political state of the Guyanese nation.

MEXICO

DEFENSE SECRETARY MAY BRING CAMPORA FROM ASYLUM

PA300424 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Oct (AFP)--Mexican Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, who left for Buenos Aires yesterday, will return with former Argentine President Hector Campora, who has been in asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires for the past 3 and 1/2 years, a local newspaper forecast today.

The newspaper EXCELSIOR said that in view of the tone of the Mexican official's departure, it has been said unofficially that he will be returning with former President Hector Campora, who will live in exile.

Eduardo Dominguez, adviser of the Argentine Embassy in Mexico, and an aide of the military attache were present at the military ceremony to bid farewell to Galvan Lopez. They refused to make any statements. The defense secretary was accompanied by 10 staff officers and experts in various military and civilian fields.

PERU

LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS UNITE TO CREATE NEW GROUP

PA310440 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 Oct 79 p 4 PA

[Excerpts] Five organizations, all members of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Democratic Union (UDP), announced yesterday the creation of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). It is the result of the merger begun 1 year ago which advocates "a superior and more solid unity."

The groups joining the movement are: The Socialist Insurgence, the MIR (Rebel Voice-IV epoch), the Proletarian Action Movement (MAP), the MIR (Rebel Voice) and the Popular Left (IP). The provisional leadership held a news conference yesterday to announce the ideological and political bases on which unity is being forged in order to march toward socialism in Peru.

Representative Luis Benitez, MIR (Rebel Voice), noted that the unity proposed by the MIR accepts all organizations in order to forge the broadest leftwing unity possible.